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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1873. NO. 51.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEW PAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Minister Sickles and the Virginius

A Carlist Victory.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY

Committee on Prolongation of MacMahon's Term.

The Bazaine Court Martial.

STEAMER LONG OVERDUE.

England.

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, November 8.—It is the general opinion on Exchange that the rate of discount in the Bank of England will be advanced on or before Thursday. At noon the Bank Directors posted up a card announcing that no change had been made in the rate.

THE RICHMOND OVERDUE.

The steamship City of Richmond, from New York, October 25th, for Liverpool, is several days overdue.

PRESIDENT CASTELAR AND GEN. SICKLES,

the United States Minister, were in close conference for a considerable time yesterday. The capture of the Virginius is understood to be under consideration.

Spain.

VICTORY FOR THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, November 3.—Intelligence has just been received here of a great victory by the Carlists over the government troops, after a desperate fight, near Mierandeu del Arga, in the province of Navarre. The loss of the Republicans was very great, including among the killed Lieutenant General Prima De Revera. General Morrones was wounded and taken prisoner by the Royalists, with forty-one other officers. The Carlists also lost heavily, and among their wounded are General Olio and other chiefs.

MADRID, November 8.—The *Official Gazette* announces that an engagement has taken place between the Carlists and Republicans, near Mierandeu del Arga, but says the result is not known.

Italy.

MONUMENT TO COUNT CAVOUR.

TURIN, November 8.—The ceremonies attending the completion of the monument commemorating the deeds of Count Cavour, took place here to-day. The ceremonies were very imposing, and among those participating were Victor Emanuel, Italian Princes, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies, foreign representatives, city authorities, and a large body of troops. Notwithstanding a heavy rain storm, an immense and enthusiastic crowd gathered to witness the ceremonies. The Mayor of the city delivered an address in which he paid high tribute to Count Cavour, through whom, he said, "the star of Savoy became the sun of Italy."

France.

THE COMMITTEE ON PROLONGATION OF MACMAHON'S POWERS.

PARIS, November 8.—The three bureaux of Assembly which deferred until to-day the naming of their members of the committee on the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers, have elected Count de Remusat, Leon Say and Laboulaye, all members of the Left. These elections give the Republicans a majority of one in the committee. The result has caused the most intense excitement. It is said that the Right, which, on the opening of the Assembly submitted a motion prolonging President MacMahon's powers for ten years, Leon Say, at the request of the government, has consented to the postponement of the debate on his interpellation in the matter of ordering elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTRY.

PARIS, November 8, Evening.—All the ministers tendered their resignations to MacMahon this afternoon, but he declined to accept them.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

In the Bazaine court martial to-day, Marshals Canrobert and Leboeuf and General L'Admirault testified that, to their knowledge, no dispatch was received at Metz from Marshal MacMahon on the 23d of August. They also swore that MacMahon's advance was not alluded to by Bazaine at the council of war held on the 26th of August.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 8.—The steamships Scotia and Lapland, from New York, and Marathon from Boston, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 8, 2:20 P. M.—Consols for money 92; for account 92⅝. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 92; 6-20s of '67, 95¾; 10-40's 90¾; new 5's, 89¾; Erie, 31¾.

PARIS, November 8.—Rentes 56 francs.

LIVERPOOL, November 8.—Cotton dull at 8¼@8⅞d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 28s. Refined petroleum 14s4½d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, November 8.—Refined petroleum 38 francs.

National Editorial Convention.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—The Directors of the Merchants' Exchange have resolved to appoint a Committee of merchants to co-operate with a Committee of editors of this city, to welcome and suitably entertain a Convention of journalists of the country, which is to meet here on the 26th inst., to form a National Press Association, the objects of which are the elevating of the profession, softening and obliterating the sectional animosities engendered during the war, and ameliorating the morals of the people and the condition of the country.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The nail and iron manufacturers of New England will reduce the wages of their employees ten per cent. on the 1st of December.

Goldwin Smith was entertained at a dinner in Toronto, Friday night, prior to leaving for England.

The cost of widening and improving the streets in the burned district of Boston is $5,070,000.

The funeral of General Hardee took place in Selma on Friday, and was very imposing. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in the State. Stores were closed, business suspended, and bells tolled during the day.

John Lynch, a section boss on the railway near Kokomo, Ind., was run over and killed by a freight train, on Saturday night.

Reports from Memphis are very encouraging. Business on Saturday was more animated than at any time since the close of last season.

A party attempted to take forcible possession of a homestead in Pescaderos, Cal., a few days ago, when one man was killed and others wounded by shooting.

Charles Wilson, Grand Chief Engineer, authorizes the statement that no subdivision of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be sustained in a strike unless they first obtain the advice of the whole organization.

A movement is on foot for the union of the farmers granges and the labor reformers, and the consolidation is nearly completed throughout the Western States.

A messenger of the Adams Express Company was arrested at St. Louis on Saturday night for robbing that company of two thousand dollars.

A series of burglaries have been committed at Lexington, Ky., resulting in the loss of seven hundred dollars' worth of watches. The burglars have been captured and the property recovered.

The printers of the *Journal* and *Register* offices, at Springfield, Ill., have struck against a reduction in the price of composition from forty cents to thirty-five cents.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad has leased the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad for ninety-nine years.

The closing of iron works and factories in the neighborhood of Louisville, has thrown about four thousand operatives out of employment.

A meeting of the citizens of Gilroy, Cal., was held on Saturday night, at which a vigilance committee was formed for the purpose of ridding the town of thieves and vagrants.

Fisher and Fitch, who started from Cincinnati on Friday evening, on a wager to reach Louisville in fifteen working hours, arrived on Saturday night, in nineteen and a half hours working time. They were detained by high winds at Madison.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has issued a circular announcing the reduction of ten per cent. on officers,' agents' and employes' salaries after the 10th instant. Other Southern roads will take the same action.

PARIS, November 9.—The *Presse* to-day says the Right have not only agreed to limit MacMahon's term of office to five years, but have consented that he shall be officially designated by the title of "President of the Republic." By these concessions the Right have gained over one Republican member, and now have a majority in the committee.

The steamer Tigress, from St. John's, arrived at New York yesterday.

The steamer E. M. Arndt, from Stettin, arrived at New York yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Meeting of the Directors on the 7th—Receipts and Expenditures—Dividend in Interest Bearing Scrip—Col. Thomas A. Scott.

A meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held yesterday, the main purpose of which was to consider the feasibility of a semi-annual dividend. To this end the Finance Committee of the Board submitted a report giving the receipts and expenses of the company for the six months ending October 31. From the statement of the Controller it appears that the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches (estimating the month of October) were $13,392,701 82; expenses for the same period, $8,071,393 60; leaving net earnings of $5,131,308 22. To which must be added balance of income from interest on sundry bonds and stocks of other companies, after payment of interest on the floating debt of the company, $915,294 78. Total profits, $6,046,603. It also appears from the statement of the Controller that the gross earnings of the United Railroads and Canal of New Jersey for the time were $8,625,267 77; expenses for same period, $5,946,984 76; leaving net earnings of $1,684,281 01. To this is to be added rents, interest and dividends received by the Treasurer from property of United Railroads and Canal Company, $76,632 28, giving a total of $1,760,913 39. The amount paid as interest and dividend under the lease of the United Railroads and Canal is $1,820,249 28, leaving a deficit in operating the United Railroads and Canal for six months of $59,335 89. These figures leave net profits of Pennsylvania Railroad and United New Jersey Railroads and Canal $5,990,267 11. The Treasurer's statement shows that the amount required to pay the interest on the mortgage bonds of this company is $880,511 70; premium on gold to pay interest on bonds $71,092 75; State tax on coupons and capital stock, $215,751 18; semi-annual amount due on purchase of State canal, $200,000; rent of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, $65,123 29; interest on bonds and mortgages on real estate, $23,351 75; dividend of 5 per cent. on capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $3,363,419 37; making a total of $4,849,250 01, and leaving a balance to credit of income account, after payment of a November dividend of 5 per cent., of $1,141,017 07, which is over 1¼ per cent. upon the whole capital of the company. Notwithstanding this flattering statement of net earnings, the company is compelled, in consequence of the prevailing financial panic during the past fifty days, to recommend the payment of the dividend in scrip, the money out of which it was proposed to pay it having all been absorbed in meeting payments for lateral lines, for additional rolling stock station and warehouses, third track, sidings, &c., necessary to meet the increased business, which, during the past two years, has been augmented over forty per cent. The capacity of the main line had reached its maximum without such improvements, which, when fully completed, will meet, it is believed, the demands of the increased traffic for several years to come. On this exhibit of the financial situation of the company the Finance Committee recommend to the Board to declare a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., out of the net earnings, clear of State tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th of December, 1873, in scrip of the company, which shall be payable on the 6th of March, 1875 (fifteen months), or sooner, at the option of the company, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. In this connection the Treasurer of the company was directed to receive up to the first day of May, 1874, at par, the scrip issued by the company for the dividend declared in payment of instalments due and to become due this company on unpaid capital stock. After the disposal of the question of dividend, the Board took up for consideration Colonel T. A. Scott's letter relative to his resignation of the office of first Vice President of the company, and disposed of the same by requesting President Thomson to notify Mr. Scott that the Board do not deem it necessary or desirable that he should resign his position as Vice President of the company. It is thus seen that Colonel Scott is to remain as first Vice President of the company, and that a five per cent. dividend in scrip is to be paid. This scrip, at six per cent., is to be payable at the option of the company at any time before the expiration of fifteen months—March 6th, 1875,—but is absolutely payable at that time. This scrip will no doubt come at once on the market as soon as issued, and will probably sell at about ninety per cent. This, for a scrip loan so soon redeemable, is a good investment, as it will pay the purchaser, at the price named, sixteen per cent. per annum—ten per cent. on the face of the scrip, and six per cent. interest. The receipt of the scrip at par in payment of instalments on the capital is a judicious provision, and will probably insure the prompt payment of most if not all of the outstanding instalments, some $1,300,000.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

All the rolling mills in New Castle are in operation.

The Diamond State Rolling Mill, at Wilmington, Del., has temporarily suspended.

The American Wood Paper Company at Spring City, Chester county, are running half time.

The Allentown rolling mill suspended operations on the 8th inst., and a force of 350 or 900 men are now out of work.

The Bethlehem Iron Company has ordered a further reduction of ten per cent. in wages, making 20 per cent. since the 1st of October.

It is rumored that the hands employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona will resume work on the ten hour plan on the first of January, and that additional shops will be constructed at that point.

A Lancaster county man is the inventor of three pieces of metal, fastened together with a single rivet, answering the purpose of a hand corn sheller, a boot jack, a hammer, a hook claw, a tack drawer, a pot lifter and a wrench.

Springfield, Ohio, boasts that her banks are all sound, and that all her great factories are running full force, some even running at night. New factories are being erected and some of the old ones enlarged.

At Lansingburgh, New York, noted for its brushes, the sales for October were one-third less than for the same month last year. The largest producers intend to keep working through the winter without reduction of force or wages.

The carpet mills of McCallum, Crease & Sloan, Philadelphia, are running on full time, employing about three hundred hands. It is the intention of the proprietors to run the mills all winter, for the sake of keeping their operatives in employment.

At Phillipsburg, New Jersey, the manufacturers have been less disturbed by the panic than those of any other district, though all speak of the difficulty they find in obtaining money to pay their hands and the small present demand for their productions.

Tasker & Co., who removed their extensive iron works from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Del., some months ago, have closed their establishment at the latter place, throwing at least 300 men out of employment. The suspension, it is said, is only temporary.

Of the 3,443 people recently employed in twenty-three mills and factories of various grades at Manayunk, 1,964 are still employed and 1,879 are not employed at the mills where they recently worked, 750 of the latter having voluntarily stopped work because of a reduction of wages.

On the 1st inst. the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company mined at their several works about fourteen hundred cars of coal—about seven thousand tons. This, says the Scranton *Republican*, is the largest day's work that is yet recorded in this coal region, and the quantity is believed to be the greatest that a single company has ever mined in one day.

A reporter of the *Chronicle* met the Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Spike Works this morning, and was informed by him that as long as the proprietors, James W. Wilson & Son, had orders on hand they kept the works in operation on full time, and paid their employees full wages in cash every two weeks. There is no stock on hand at present, and as soon as new orders are received the works will start up.—*Allentown Chronicle*, 8th.

Notice has been posted in the iron works at Phœnixville that on and after November 15th the price of boiling and puddling will be reduced fifty cents per ton. Helping will be reduced four cents per heat. The prices paid for boiling and puddling have been $6 and $5 50 respectively per ton, and the reduction will lower it to $5 50 and $5; helping 40 and 34 cents per heat, and owing to the reduction, will be 45 and 40 cents.

The Reading *Times* says that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are at present working thirty-three mines, on their immense tracts in the Schuykill coal region. They have, besides, forty-seven others let out on leases, all of which are making full time. Twenty-three others are either being opened up or in course of improvement. The monthly roll of the company is over half a million. The men are being paid as usual, and no dismissals are proposed.

San Francisco is represented to be in a highly flourishing condition. The mining and agricultural prospects, as pictured by interior journals, are cheering in the extreme, and manufacturing interests everywhere are said to be steadily advancing towards permanent prosperity. There is an increased demand for labor, and many enterprises in the country are retarded by a lack of white labor. Good mechanics in many trades are in demand in the cities, and the farmers want help; carpenters are wanted to build bridges and assist in like heavy work, and many offers are made for men to cultivate land on shares.

In Providence, Rhode Island, the great machine shops, steam engine works, foundries and the many jewelry shops are heavily affected by the prevalent difficulties, though, generally speaking, not so largely as the mills. The city is the center of the jewelry trade—these shops number over 100, and the work these shops number over 100, and the work. these men between 3,000 and 4,000. These men are rapidly losing employment, as the shops are generally closing. In the Gorham Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of silver and plated metals, there are 325 men, some working full time, others one half time and others less, while time of running the engine is shortened by an hour a day—so that the establishment is running only one-half its capacity. No reduction of numbers or wages will be made by the American Screw Company.

The Norristown *Herald* of the 6th inst. says: "To-day our rolling mills are cold, silent, and deserted, the only sign of vitality being the blast furnaces of Messrs. Hooven and Messrs. Schall. Where quite recently there was the crash of the rollers and the busy scene in connection with them, now the fires are extinguished and the implements of industry are covered with rust. All this is very sad, especially just now at the opening of winter; nor can the most astute financier guess when this state of affairs will end." The same paper has the following item in relation to the woolen and cotton mills of that place: "One of our leading manufacturers reports to-day that some of the firmest and most reliable of the firms who are engaged in the manufacture of textile fabrics are despondent, and although doing their best to hold on, must and will shut down in a few days. This is bad news, and we give it reluctantly; but it comes from such undoubted authority that we cannot suppress it. The suspension of work in our mills where so many thousands of females are employed will be a great disaster, for where there is a large family, the children add materially to the income."

Although the trade of the country is in a depressed condition, and the progress of industry has received a severe shock from the panic, sagacious observers believe that the worst is over, and that henceforth there will be a gradual recovery of confidence and revival of business enterprise. Of course, the heavy failures recently announced and the reported stoppages or partial cessation of work in factories, furnaces, rolling mills and various mechanical industries, and the heavy decline in values, bear with pressing severity upon a vast number of people, from the capitalist down to the humblest workman; but, after all, the revulsion will prove healthful in the end, for it has put a quietus upon unhealthy speculation, overtrading and all species of visionary enterprise, and brought the country to a condition which, if properly taken advantage of, will render comparatively easy the work of placing the currency upon a sound basis. The mercantile classes have stood up against the revulsion with the strength and resolution which intrinsic soundness and well-grounded confidence alone could command, and now that the storm has been weathered, there is an urgent and all but universal desire for financial reform, which many regard as absolutely essential to the complete restoration of confidence and a normal condition of business affairs. The great majority of merchandise prices are already down to the gold standard, and there is only a few cents difference between a paper dollar and a gold dollar. The diminution of our imports and the increase of our exports are rapidly turning the balance of trade in our favor, and as a consequence gold is flowing in from Europe in large amounts, which will enable us to place ourselves in financial accord with the nations of Europe without difficulty, if only advantage is taken of the present opportunity, the like of which may not occur again in a generation.—*New York Shipping List.*

The Internationalists, of Philadelphia, held a meeting the other day, at which a preamble and resolutions were adopted declaring that the combinations of capitalists and the conspiracies of monopolists are at the bottom of the present troubles; that the time has come when the interest of labor must be recognized and protection afforded to the laboring people by the action of the national government, that means must be provided whereby the industries of the country shall be revived and placed beyond the power of any set of men by combinations of money or power to unsettle or destroy; that dear money means cheap labor, and cheap labor means the servility and degradation of the working people; therefore, we demand cheap money and the opportunity honestly to live beyond want and above servility and degradation, and that we will not rest contented with less; that in the present condition of the labor interest, and of the tens of thousands of working people already idle from lack of employment—and this on the verge of an American winter—we deem it a matter of sufficient moment to warrant the immediate assembling of Congress for the purpose of providing means of relief for the suffering of so large a class of our citizens; that we demand at the hands of our national representatives immediate attention to the present distressed condition of a large number of their constituents; and we urge them to pass through Congress such measures as shall give the people a sufficient volume of currency to be beyond the manipulations of any set of money-lenders, that shall secure us a low rate of interest, and again stimulate to action the various industries of the land; that the emancipation of the working classes can only be accomplished by the working people, and that the first step towards the attainment of that end is by a thorough and efficient organization of all working people. The idea of the Internationalists is that the city authorities should furnish employment for the unemployed, and issue city scrip or currency.

WEST ALEXANDRIA, PA.

Death of an Old Soldier.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDRIA, PA., November 8, 1873.

George Howell, an old citizen of this place, died this morning after a few hours' illness. He was in the ninety-third year of his age. Mr. Howard was a regular soldier under General Scott in the war of 1812, and was present at Hull's surrender.

CRIMES.

Murdered by a Potato Thief.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., November 8, 1873.

Mr. Strauss, a Hebrew farmer of Jackson county, sixty years old, was murdered yesterday evening. The murderer was stealing potatoes, and when remonstrated with, struck Strauss a fatal blow on the temple with a hoe. Strauss was brought here for interment, and the murderer was arrested.

The Fort Wayne Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, November 8, 1873.

The trial of John Droemyer, City Treasurer, for defalcation, was continued to a late hour last night. Droemyer at last resigned, and C. M. Barton was elected by the City Council as his successor. Nothing more will be done until Barton straightens up the books, when Droemyer or his bondsmen will be compelled to hand over to the city the missing fifty-seven hundred dollars.

The Portland Outrage.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTLAND, IND., November 8, 1873.

The man Huey, so diabolically outraged here yesterday morning, is getting along very well, although still in great agony. A man named Shannon was arrested to-day and will have a trial this evening. Shannon has several times threatened Huey's life because, when marshal, he had jailed Shannon often for drunkenness. The pieces of flesh cut from Huey's body cannot be found, and it is supposed they were carried off by the ruffians. The deed was done in the dark and so quickly that before the man was fairly aware of it was over and the men had escaped. Not a word was spoken. It is said an old lover of the girl to whom Huey is engaged was seen in town the afternoon before the crime was committed, and has not been seen since. Great efforts are being made to find him, but they have not yet been successful.

Later.—Shannon, who was arrested this morning for committing the outrage on Mr. Huey, and who was to have been tried this afternoon, was released on five hundred dollars bail. The trial will come off on Monday.

Hung Himself in Jail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, O., November 9, 1873.

A man named Wm. Peters hung himself in jail last night. He was locked up and this morning was found hanging in his cell. He used the chain that supported his bed. No cause is known for the act.

Suicide of an Old Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, OHIO, November 9, 1873.

Alfred Walthall, an old citizen, fifty years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself with a halter in his stable. Financial trouble is supposed to be the cause of the act.

The Wilmington Burglars.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 8.—Four men were arrested this afternoon, charged with attempting to rob the National Bank of Delaware last night. They have been recognized as the men occupying a house in the suburbs, in which a full and fine set of burglars' tools was found.

Udderzook Convicted.

WESTCHESTER, PA., November 9.—The jury in the Udderzook case has rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The Spragues.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 8.—The gentlemen designated as trustees of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, at a meeting of creditors, the other day, have consented to serve. All holding obligations of the corporation are requested to send their address to Rufus Waterman, Providence, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

A New Oil Well at Petrolia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA, PA., Nov. 8, 1873.

Well No. 2, on the Blaney farm, was struck to-day, in the fourth sand, by the Hazlewood Oil Company, and is flowing at the rate of three hundred barrels per day. Messrs. Bateman, George and W. C. White, of Pittsburgh, are interested to a considerable extent.

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly for flour and all kinds of merchandise. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. TF

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reports of Military Commanders.

Movement to Enlarge the Army.

REPORT FROM LOUISIANA.

The Grant Parish Outrage.

SUGAR AND COTTON CROPS.

Extended Postal Service

New Census Recommended.

THE VIRGINIUS DIFFICULTY.

Explanation by Spanish Government

Temper of the State Department

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1873.

The reports of Division and Department Commanders are reaching the headquarters of the Army, and while they give a very favorable account of the operations of the military force during the year, they unite in the opinion that something is necessary to bring the numerical strength of the army up to the exigencies of the service. The infantry, the arm which is of most use in military movements, is the one which has suffered most from the short-sighted legislation of Congress. The regiments have been reduced to twenty-five, with a maximum of fifty-nine to a company. General Sherman will recommend raising the number to eighty-three, which is the maximum of a company of cavalry. To accomplish this, General Sherman proposes a division of the army into combatant and non-combatant troops, he thinks the former alone should be thirty thousand, instead of that number for both.

Louisiana Politics and Crops.

A gentleman from Louisiana states that all classes of whites deprecate the Grant Parish emeute. He gives a very favorable account of the political situation, but says that the sugar crop will be almost a failure for want of the means to work it properly. Great embarrassment is also experienced in moving the cotton crop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1873.

NEW POSTAL SERVICE.

An extension of postal service has been ordered on the Peninsula Railroad, from South Bend to Fort Wayne Junction, forty-six miles, commencing November 14th.

THE RAWLINS STATUE.

The statue to the late Secretary Rawlins, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, has been designed and modeled, and will soon be cast in bronze.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

In view of the shortness of notice given of the district civil service examinations to be held in Cincinnati and St. Louis, the civil service commission has postponed the Cincinnati examination to December 4th, and the St. Louis examination to December 9th. The 17th of December has been fixed upon for holding the examination in each city for the southern district. Applications will be received at the proper departments from those wishing to compete in the Cincinnati examination, until the 22d of November, and for the Savannah examination until the 5th of December. These examinations are to fill $1,200 clerkships in the departments at Washington. The places at which examinations will be held will be specified in notices sent to candidates by the chief examiner. Instructions as to the form of making application may be obtained by addressing E. O. Graves, Chief Examiner.

DEATH OF GENERAL DELAFIELD.

A special order recognizing the death and services of General Delafield has been issued from the War Department.

ANOTHER EXTENSION RECOMMENDED.

Secretary Delano will, in his annual report, renew his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875, the results of which could be published in season for the centennial celebration of the independence of the United States.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

The Secretary of State has sent instructions to both Minister Sickles at Madrid, and Consul General Hall, at Havana, to telegraph as soon as possible all facts in regard to the capture of the Virginius and execution of parties on board that vessel. A dispatch from Sickles states that the Madrid Government had no information of the execution until after it had occurred. The only information the Government now has is the fact that the Virginius was captured, and several persons on her executed, but as to what waters or under what circumstances she was first captured, no information has been received. Until these facts are known officially the government will take no action in the matter. The opinion is being very generally held that the intention of our authorities to take any steps which cannot be maintained under the law of nations.

Our government is not satisfied that the Virginius is entitled to the protection of the United States. It is true she sailed from New York under American register, but it has been charged that she was sold to Quesada some fifteen or eighteen months ago at Curacoa, and since that time has been sailing both Cuban and Venezuelan flags. Should these charges hold turn out to be true, she cannot receive the protection of our government. The indications are that the Spanish government is disposed to act honestly with the United States, but the internal dissensions now in existence in Spain do much towards embarrassing it. On the island of Cuba the influence of the Casina Espagnol, a club of wealthy slaveholders, has been very disastrous to the home government, to say nothing of the insurrection there. The feeling in official circles here is anything but unfriendly to Spain, and it is the impression that only a few days will elapse before it will be seen that the Castelars government is anxious to have the friendship of the United States. The State Department is not aware that any United States vessels has been sent to Santiago de Cuba, but it is probable that orders have been issued by the Navy Admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron for one of the vessels on that station to proceed thither.

FIRE RECORD.

Depot and Other Buildings Burned Near Youngstown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., November 8, 1873.

A fire last night at Girard, four miles from here, burned the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad depot and three other frame buildings. The fire originated in a saloon. The loss is about three thousand dollars, partially insured.

Parkersburg Oil Refinery Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., November 9, 1873.

A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning in Adbert's oil refinery, in this city, and rapidly consumed all of the works on the north side of the railroad track. The fire was caused by some oil gas igniting from the watchman's lamp. The burning oil flooded the premises and the track, consuming all the buildings, several railroad cars and several hundred feet of double track. Adbert's loss is $25,000, insured for $9,000, about equally divided among six Wheeling companies and the State company of Parkersburg.

Destructive Fire at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, November 9, 1873.

The large foundery and machine works, belonging to Kerr Murray, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is over fifty thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary as no fire had been used where the conflagration originated. All the machinery and new work of the establishment was destroyed. By hard work the new brick building just finished for Murray's new foundery was saved. Over sixty men will be thrown out of employment, which is doubly unfortunate at the present time.

Hoe Factory Destroyed.

BOSTON, November 8.—Sawyer's shoe manufactory, at Danvers, was burned last night. Loss $35,000.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Car Coupling Accident.

CLEVELAND, November 9.—James Barknull, passenger conductor on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, was crushed to death at Grafton, Ohio, last night while coupling cars.

Obsequies of Mrs. General Lee.

RICHMOND, November 8.—The obsequies of Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, widow of the late General Robert E. Lee, took place to-day in "Memorial Chapel," Lexington. Her three sons, W. H. F. Lee, Custis Lee and Robert E. Lee, and her daughter were present, besides a large concourse of friends. Her remains were deposited by the side of her husband's in the memorial room. Mrs. Lee was sixty-seven years of age. Business was entirely suspended, many places being draped in mourning.

Send On Your Orders

For White River flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front.

BUDGET FROM JAMAICA.

The Sailing of the Doomed Virginius—Ambassadors to New York Cuban Junta—Fifteen Dollars for a Wife.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, October 30.—The steamer Virginius, after taking on board a large party of Cubans and some war material, cleared for Limon Bay on the 25th inst. The officers of customs examined the baggage of every passenger who went on board, to provide against any irregularities or violation of law. The evening before the Virginius sailed a grand ball was given on board by General Ryan, who is chief of the expedition.

An open boat, with a party of Cuban exiles, arrived at St. Ann's a few days ago. They were two days on the way. They are bearers, they say, of important dispatches from General Cespedes to the Cuban Junta in New York. Among those arrived are Colonel Fernanda Lopez Queralta and Commander Louis Bezot.

The cable between this place and Aspinwall is being worked by a private company.

The railway works in Costa Rica take a large body of laborers from the island monthly. A captain advertised for a laundress, and some forty women presented themselves, many being most respectable and industrious. They were taken to Limon bay, and there sold to men at fifteen dollars each.

All black troops are under orders for active service on the south coast of Africa.

CUBA.

Official Report of the late Executions.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—No new facts in relation to the Virginius have transpired today. The Department of State and Minister Sickles are in telegraphic correspondence on the subject. The Spanish government claims that it has acted in good faith by asking a delay of the punishment of the passengers and crew of that vessel, and regrets that a telegram was not received in Cuba before the execution took place. The difficulty seems to be the inefficiency of that government to control affairs in Cuba, in this as well as in other matters. Our government is engaged in efforts to stay proceedings as to the remainder of those on board the Virginius until all the facts can be fully ascertained.

HAVANA, November 5.—The following dispatch from General Burriel, commander of the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, to the Captain General, contains all the information thus far received of the shooting of the insurgent leaders:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 4.

To His Excellency the Captain General:

At six o'clock this morning were shot in this city, for being traitors to their country and for being insurgent chiefs, the following persons styling themselves "Patriot Generals:" Bernabe Varona, *alias* Bembeta, General of Division; Pedro Cespedes, Commanding General of Cienfugos; General Jesus Del Sol, and Brigadier General Washington Ryan. The executions took place in the presence of the entire corps of volunteers, the force of regular infantry and sailors from the fleet. An immense concourse of people also witnessed the act. The best of order prevailed. The prisoners met their death with composure.

[Signed] BURRIEL.

The following telegram has been received by a prominent Cuban in this city, from a gentleman in high standing in Washington: A telegram has just arrived at the State Department from Consul General Hall, giving the whole account of the execution of the American citizens. He intends to protest for this Government against the outrage committed by the Spanish authorities in violation of the international law and of our treaties with Spain, and to demand an adequate reparation. The State Department is resolute, but determined to obtain redress. There is a very unfavorable feeling against Spain in official circles."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D.C., NOV. 10, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and New England, northwesterly and northerly winds, cold and generally clear weather.

For the Lakes, northwesterly and northeasterly winds, low temperature, clearing and clear weather. For the Northwest, diminishing pressure, northwesterly to southeasterly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the Southern States, northwesterly and northerly winds, generally clear weather and low temperature. Reports are missing from the Southwest, the extreme Northwest and Oregon.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 9—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cincinnati, O	41	N. W	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	40	E	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	41		Clear.
Louisville, Ky	45	N. E	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	56	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	51	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans, La	69	N.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	51	N.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	49	N.	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind	39	N.	Fair.
Galveston	64	Calm.	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis	34	N. E	Threatg.
St. Paul, Minn	33	Calm.	Cloudy.
YANKTON	41	N.	Clear.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1873.

AN EXPENSIVE GOVERNMENT.

According to the estimates of the several departments, passed yesterday by the Board of Apportionment, it will cost eight and a half million dollars more to carry on this city and county government in 1874 than it did in 1873.

KENYON, COX & CO.

The bankruptcy case of Kenyon, Cox & Co. has been settled satisfactorily to all concerned and legal proceedings are stopped.

SYMPATHY AND FOR CUBAN INSURGENTS.

General Quesada and several other prominent Cubans, it is said, will take immediate steps to hold a meeting in this city to express their indignation at the recent execution of their friends in Cuba. It is also said that General Aquileras will soon have in readiness six hundred men to take into active service.

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THE SAILING OF THE DOOMED VIRGINIUS—AMBASSADORS TO NEW YORK CUBAN JUNTA—FIFTEEN DOLLARS FOR A WIFE.

KINGSTON, JAMAIC

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

THE city of Boston, not to be outdone by Chicago, will to-day celebrate the anniversary of its great fire by a monster civic procession, in which all the municipal and most of the State authorities are to take part.

FOREIGN importations continue to show a heavy falling off. Dry goods importations at New York last week amounted to $1,009,225; marketed, $691,542. For the corresponding week last year, the figures were $1,584,316 and and $2,018,891 respectively. These figures furnish their own commentary.

THE rise of the Bank of England rate to nine per cent. indicates a grand crisis in the London money market. The purpose of the advance is to relieve the pressure on the bullion reserve and to check the export of gold. The gold reserve of the Bank is now below twenty millions, which is the limit that is never passed without anxiety.

ANY member of Congress who wishes to earn the thanks of the whole country, let him introduce a bill, immediately on the assembling of that body, wiping out the salary-grab law, without modification or qualification. The repeal of that measure is an absolute necessity; and whoever resists its overthrow will simply show himself to be stone blind.

THE Boston *Advertiser* has found the real cause of the result in Massachusetts. It looks upon the reduced vote for Governor, and the general slashing of tickets for minor offices, as the outward and visible evidence that Republicans are sharply divided among themselves on local questions, and that in times like these party interests are not strong enough to override their divisions.

THE *Financial Chronicle*, in referring to the continued improvement of public confidence throughout the country, says that the anxiety and depression prevalent last week has spent its force, and now an increasing amount of real solid capital is investing itself in many kinds of securities, or is being deposited in bank with a view to such investments. Of course, it is impossible to predict how much longer the trouble may in some fitful, repressed way continue, but the monetary situation is full of encouragement.

THE New York *Evening Post*, recognizing the want of a proper acquaintance with questions of finance among members of Congress, recommends, as a means of arriving at sound financial measures, the appointment of a joint special committee of Congress, which shall be empowered to elicit the views of leading economic writers and eminent merchants and bankers, and thereupon report measures for the resumption of specie payments, the improvement of our banking and currency systems, and the reconsolidation of the national debt.

The Bourbons of Virginia are vastly mistaken if they imagine—as they seem to do—that their late political victory in that State has settled the question of race equality among them. The colored people will not down at their bidding any more than did BANQUO'S ghost at the command of MACBETH. The sooner these negromaniacs understand that everybody in this country, whatever his color or condition, stands on an equal footing of citizen equality before the law, the better for themselves and for their State, even if so much the worse for their contemptible vanity and pride.

IT is an open question whether the prevailing desire to become suddenly rich does not lie at the bottom of all our difficulties. Men are not willing to acquire property by the slow but sure process of industry and economy. They must, in some way, coin money. Besides, there are few in business circles who are satisfied with a competence. They must reckon their wealth by hundreds of thousands and by millions. Hence the wild speculations and stock gamblings which have recently convulsed the country; and one of the great needs of the time is that a stop shall be put *in toto* to all operations of this character. Let our statesmen think of it.

ONE of our country exchanges boasts of having been shown, in one of the national banks of its village, ten packages of currency of $10,000 each. This was probably a sum equal to the entire capital of the bank, and certainly far beyond its needs, or the needs of its community; and we strongly suspect that, if the full truth were known, the country banks, in their great anxiety to protect themselves, have overdone the business, and that much of the "hoarding" that is so generally complained of is traceable to the over-caution of these interior banking institutions. It is very natural that they should seek to protect themselves thoroughly; but to what good does it tend to pile up currency in places where it cannot now be used?

THE New York papers continue their survey of the business situation. Outside of Wall and Broad streets, among the merchants and the working people, the disposition is moderately cheerful. The inclination on the part of the former is to stand by each other as far as possible, while the feeling between the working men and their employers is not that which comes of a conflict between capital and labor, but that of sufferers by a common calamity. Employers look with confidence for a revival of trade in December, if not before, and consider their prospects for the coming year most flattering. The operatives are generally inclined to take the matter philosophically. They know where the trouble lies, and they make a shrewd guess as to when the difficulty will end.

THE Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have acted wisely in refusing to borrow money to pay a cash dividend, and in declining to accept of Mr. SCOTT'S resignation. It would be the grossest folly, now, to go on the market to borrow money to pay dividends, and the Directors have taken the only wise course that was open to them. As to Col. SCOTT, his offer to resign, in order to relieve the Board from all embarrassment growing out of his connection with the Texas Pacific, was just what was to be expected from him, under the circumstances; but the Directors had no idea of getting along without him, and so have refused to listen to any talk about his resignation.

The following, from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, sets at rest another story now in circulation in the same connection:

Nothing floats as easily in times like these as idle stories that have no particular shape or bottom. And among such are the reports about a breach of friendly relations between President THOMSON and Vice President SCOTT, and the resignation of Colonel SCOTT. These stories are exactly on a par with all of their kind. Messrs. THOMSON and SCOTT have never entertained any relations but those of the most friendly and intimate confidence, and these are rather deepened and strengthened by the times than otherwise. As one of these gentlemen remarked recently, "We never have quarreled in our lives, and we never shall."

SOME time before the late elections, it will be remembered, ex-Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, in a carefully prepared speech, insisted that the Government was bound to compensate the slaveholders for the loss of their slaves by the war. Many Democratic papers took occasion to repudipte the proposition in most decided terms. But now that the election is over, and has resulted in a victory for the slaveholders' party in that State, he has renewed it in the shape of a letter explanatory of his former proposition. His scheme is, in brief, that $400,000,000 be deposited with the Southern State governments, to be loaned without interest to ex-slaveholders. The Richmond *Whig* says: "We cordially indorse his views, and hold that the Southern representative who fails to urge the claims of our despoiled people in proper season, will be recreant to his duty and faithless to the trust reposed in him." This man HUNTER unquestionably speaks by authority; nor is there any doubt that the Democracy, should they ever obtain ascendancy in the nation, would be glad to conciliate the ex-slaveholders of the South by reimbursing them for the losses incurred in their traitorous attempt to destroy the government. The next proposition will probably be to saddle the country with the debt of the so-called Confederate States, and finally to compensate traitors for property of every kind destroyed during the war.

We commend this bold attempt to revive the treasonable schemes of the past to the careful consideration of all whom it may concern.

THE Postmaster General is reported to be quite confident of the adoption of his postal savings bank scheme. He has received a large number of letters from Congressmen announcing their determination to support it. Of course there is considerable to be said on both sides of the subject. There are, however, many arguments in its favor. In the first place, a safe deposit would be guaranteed for all small sums not immediately needed by the people, who would receive therefor four per cent. interest per year for whatever time they chose to leave the money in the hands of the government. These sums would be available to the owners whenever they wished to draw them. In fact, certificates of such deposits might be passed as currency. The government could use the money thus deposited in the purchase of bonds on which interest is now paid. Thus this money would float back into business channels. A large amount of bonds now held by parties outside of the United States would gradually be drawn in, and instead of sending gold abroad to pay interest thereon, the gold would be kept at home, and interest in currency paid out to our own citizens. Should it be urged that postal banks will be attended with risk to the country, it may be replied that some risk attends the issue of payment of postal orders, and still the department, after covering risks, has made these orders profitable, and that deposits in the postal banks would be less exposed to depredation than money received for orders in the postoffice, from which they would at once be remitted to the Treasurer of the United States. Should postal banks be established, a man in Pittsburgh about to leave his home for any distant point, might deposit his funds in a postal bank and leave for his destination in the full assurance that his money would draw interest until he needed it, and that he could draw it, with its accumulated interest, whenever and wherever he required it, and that it would be forthcoming. The postal bank will not supersede the savings bank, which will pay more interest, but will occupy a ground not yet filled.

A WORD MORE ON THE SUBJECT.

On Friday, when holding college teachers responsible, in some degree, for the political inactivity of graduates we might have cited very respectable professorial authority in support of the charge. At the same time we might have mentioned a reason which, at least formerly, no doubt, influenced college professors in treating politics with contempt or slight. Many students, especially those no longer willing to regard themselves as boys, were much inclined to pay more attention to politics than to the studies they professed to pursue, newspapers and old party pamphlets withdrawing their minds from the classics and mathematics. This mode of spending time naturally seemed to earnest teachers very unprofitable, and they properly labored to correct the abuse. In fact, a young college politician was apt to be or to become intellectually a rather poor creature, and there was much excuse for the professor who strove to abolish the character. His mistake, where any was made, consisted in the failure to enlighten and direct, instead of denouncing and ridiculing the taste which caused him so much disgust. Of course, no professor worthy of the name could be ignorant of the real character of politics in the high and proper sense of the word. Nor could a professor of sagacity worthy of his position be unaware that the raw and untaught youth who delighted in debating, however crudely, the political topics of the day gave evidences of possessing at least the taste which, duly nurtured and guided, might enable him to excel in political studies and in the government of men. Though in many American colleges, until lately, there was no sufficient provision in the course of study for instruction in politics or even in American history, yet the old medieval curriculum afforded competent instructors fair enough opportunities for stimulating and preparing young men to take an active and worthy part in the public life lying open before them. It seems, however, to have been too generally taken for granted by college teachers that only too many of the graduates would become politicians at any rate, and that they (the teachers) best discharged their duty towards the young men by portraying in strong colors the moral perils and the intellectual degradation of the political career, while urging them to devote themselves to a higher ministry. That this statement was once true of many American colleges or professors, will not be denied.

It is an encouraging fact that, within the last few years there has been a decided change for the better in all or most of our older colleges wherein a change was needed in the direction just hinted at. While the claims of one profession, certainly a most useful one, are not neglected, the claims of other professions are now duly recognized. In particular those subjects which lie at the foundations of politics are carefully taught, and an attempt is made, we understand, not only to impart to students some adequate conception of the science of government, but to instruct them in and prepare them for the peculiar duties and responsibilities of public life in this mighty Republic. We hear that such changes have been made, and one may reasonably hope that, before many years no institution of learning will be permitted to graduate a young man without evidence that he has enjoyed and used such opportunities of qualifying himself for the service of the State. We do not suppose that all, or even a majority of the graduates will ever become actual statesmen. But even those who remain in private life need not on that account be less useful citizens. If their training shall have exerted any sufficient influence upon their characters, one may assume, they will have learned that the country cannot take care of itself, and that, this being "a government of the people by the people," if honest and judicious men fail to perform their part in affairs for the good of all, men neither honest nor judicious will inevitably perform their part for the advantage of themselves.

We have spoken of colleges and graduates merely because the subject has lately been agitated by leading organs of opinion. But the prejudices against politics so styled and the political inactivity upon which we have been dwelling, have been and are no more than culture, intelligence or integrity peculiar to colleges and their graduates. In truth, if colleges have nurtured or encouraged the vice of political indifference they have simply worked in the spirit of an intelligent and respectable section of American society. The multitudinous American who by patient self-culture, whether by means of books or in manifold dealings with the world, or by these and other agencies combined, have raised themselves in intelligence to the level of or even above most college graduates, are, with some exceptions, not less reluctant than the latter to take an active and influential part in the government of the country. One class as little as the other yet realize the inevitable practical issue of their indifference and neglect.

And yet the consequences ought to have been manifest to them long ago. Whichever of the two great parties of the country happened to be in the ascendent, few of these political potentates would be willing to accept the political voice of any section as capable of expressing its public opinion regarding any great moral question. Even the professional politicians would hardly claim the popular vote of a county or district as a satisfatory indication, except in rare cases, of the moral judgment of a majority of the people. And yet the actual showing, far from the real fact, carries in some respects all the force of the fact, and really holds up before public men, the popular representatives, a standard of official morality and general efficiency which is not only lower than the conscience of their constituents, but lower than their own conscience approves unless under temptation. Temptation assailing them, public men fall, or may fall ignominiously, who might and probably would have stood triumphantly if their conscience or sense of honor had been sustained by the conviction that the public voice which had honored them, and which they represented, being identical with the moral sentiment of their constituents, would indubitably condemn their act. But uncertain of being called to account, or even for the moment deluding themselves as to the effect of their evil act in arousing moral sentiment among people notoriously reluctant to move, the tempted representative wavers and is lost.

The evil effect of this apathy is seen with equal clearness and with results almost as mischievous to the public, in the spirit of the representative. Careless about criticism or condemnation on the part of constituents who ordinarily refuse to bestir themselves or put forth influence in local political struggles, he feels at liberty to push his own interests or in many ways compromise those whom he represents. But so many facts illustrative of the statement will occur to the memory of readers that further remark is unnecessary.

A WORD MORE ABOUT IT—MISTAKE CORRECTED.

A few days ago we called attention to the admirable example set by a young female teacher in the State of Maine, who, inspired by mere love of nature and by interest in her scholars, has been able, in the intervals of leisure left by the regular studies of the school, to make most of the little boys and girls under her care familiar with the qualities and scientific names of hundreds of plants and minerals. Referring briefly to the subject once more, we are not afraid of seeming to magnify a trifle. No sign of the times is more manifest than the tendency of education in the direction taken by this young teacher. The fact has not lately been more strikingly apparent than in the proceedings and discussions of the International Academy of Sciences which met in New York city on Monday. Of course, there are foolish people, constitutional extremists or the victims of a narrow training, who fancy that, because in education certain studies have been heretofore made too much of, while others have been unduly neglected, the right method for the future is just the reverse of the method of the past. Nothing satisfies them but that education shall be made almost exclusively scientific.

But this is not the place to discuss the subject. We intended only to say a word about the unmistakable fact that in all quarters persons concerned in schools and in general intellectual progress, are begining to recognize both the interest and the utility of that kind of culture which is most effectually acquired by the systematic study of what used to be called the three kingdoms of nature. The words in which THOMAS CARLYLE expresses his profound regret that there was no one among the teachers or companions of his youth to instruct him in the science of the natural objects about him, have enlisted the sympathy of thousands conscious of like deficiency. Every one must have observed also with what eagerness and animation not only the young but people of mature age sometimes enter into a dispute concerning some question in natural history, such as the right name or the species of a familiar plant or bird. In the absence even of any claim or pretense to scientific knowledge, such questions are often interesting both to young and old. In this country such questions, whether for discussion or not, are more frequently started than elsewhere, on account of the confusion brought into the popular nomenclature of birds, beasts, and plants by the mistakes of the first colonists from Great Britain. Guided purely by appearances, and struck with the resemblance more or less complete of the natural objects seen on this side to those with which they were familiar on the other side of the Atlantic, they gave them the same names. The names pheasant, partridge, etc., are examples of this confusion of terms known to almost every one, but there are hundreds of others. Only a few days ago, an intelligent local contemporary was requested by a correspondent to act as "arbitrator" in the controversy which had arisen between himself and a friend whether "the skunk and the polecat are synonymous terms for the same animal?" Our contemporary answered the question satisfactorily, correctly stating that the two animals in dispute are not alike. The early colonists, however, perhaps the Puritans, from youth familiar with the polecat and impressed by one unmistakable peculiarity common both to the skunk and the polecat—the peculiarity in fact which led some English people to call the latter the foulmarten—supposed them to be the same offensive beast, which they called by the most generally used English name.

While on this subject, we may say that, unless we mistake, the same local contemporary which in this instance so well fulfilled the task of diffusing accurate and useful knowledge, was less successful when, some weeks ago, it discoursed on the subject of the whip-poor-will. We made a note of the error, as it seemed at the time, but, to our reproach, we forgot to make the correction which seemed necessary, and the note long ago vanished. But, as we remember, our contemporary gave the whip-poor-will credit for character and performance which belong by unquestionable title to another bird. Every Pennsylvanian is familiar with the song of the whip-poor-will; its voice when heard for the first time each year is like the voice of an old friend; its note shrill and sometimes almost plaintive, yet not exactly monotonous. It repeats its own name with a distinctness which fills children with wonder. But not content with recognizing the whip-poor-will's single accomplishment, our contemporary went on to identify this recluse and solitary singer, never seen out of the woods, with the audacious, not to say impudent bird, which come politicians at any rate, and that they (the teachers) best discharged their duty towards the young men by portraying in strong in August and September visits even cities in the eventide, hovering over the chimney tops, then "mounting by several quick vibrations of the wing, uttering all the while a sharp, harsh squeal, till having gained the highest point, he suddenly precipitates himself headforemost and with great rapidity down sixty or seventy feet, wheeling up as suddenly; at which instant is heard a booming sound, resembling that produced by blowing strongly into the bunghole of the cask or hogshead, and which is doubtless produced by the sudden expansion of his capacious mouth, while he passes through the air." This description by an eminent naturalist will be accepted as true by every one who has heard the bird, which has but lately ceased to gratify the citizens of Pittsburgh with his peculiar musical or noisy performance. This bird is not the whip-poor-will (*caprimulgus vociferus*), but the nighthawk (*caprimulgus Americanus*). The two species though alike in some respects differ in many, which the reader may find described in any good book on the subject of American birds. This correction is or at any rate ought to be of some little interest, as the mistake referred to is very common. Children are constantly told that the booming bird is the whip-poor-will.

GEN. SPINNER'S PLAN.

The New York *Bulletin* suggests some objections to the plan of expanding and contracting the currency advocated by the United States Treasurer in his annual report—that of issuing currency bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest for all currency presented for that purpose, redeemable in currency at pleasure.

The first objection is contained in the question, what is to be done with the currency handed in to the Treasury, and for which such bonds are issued? Is it to lie in the Treasury, unused, until the holders of the currency bonds present them for redemption? Then the government will have to pay interest on money it cannot use, and every temporary contraction of the currency will be carried on at the expense of the government. If, on the other hand, the currency thus obtained is to be paid out by the government in the purchase of the outstanding bonds, then there can be no contraction. So that, if contraction is made effective, it can be done only by locking up the currency and compelling the government to pay interest on it.

And this leads to the second objection, to wit: that this plan affords a legal way for locking up currency at will. It has long been a matter of complaint that men with the requisite means could at any time produce stringency in the money market by locking up greenbacks in the banks, and Congress has been frequently appealed to for laws to punish and prevent such action. Yet the plan under discussion would permit this to be done legally. Greenbacks could be locked up to any amount, subject only to the ability of the operators to get hold of them.

It follows, consequently, that if greenbacks turned in for bonds are subject to re-issue, immediately, there can be no such thing as contraction; and that if they are subject to being tied up and put away until called for, there can be, under legal forms, such an enforced locking up of currency as would enable any combination of men with sufficient means to produce the most terrible stringency whenever they choose.

It is plain, therefore, that this plan will not do; and there is the further objections to the proposition to issue bonds bareing only 3.65 per cent. interest for currency paid in, that the rate of interest is too low to induce the use of currency to any extent, except funding for the temporary purpose of creating a pinch. There are but one or two months in the year when men cannot place their surplus money at a better rate, and in these months (July and August) money can be placed at better rates in nearly every city outside of New York. There is not sufficient inducement in the rate to promote a really healthy contraction at periods of redundancy.

It has always seemed to us that the government, being unable to redeem its paper issues in coin, is in duty bound to furnish to the holders of it some other means of redemption; and the only other practicable mode is the issue of bonds bearing the same rate of interest as it pays its other creditors. If the Treasury were authorized to issue 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable in currency and interest payable in the same, for its greenbacks when tendered for redemption, and would adopt as its permanent policy the payment of any of the gold interest bearing bonds, when presented, in currency, with the current premium on gold and interest to date added, there would be no need for further legislation on the subject. Any holder of bonds could then be sure of getting currency, on application for it; and any holder of currency could be sure of getting bonds for it, with a good rate of interest, redeemable or exchangable at pleasure. This would afford an elastic currency, but would involve the repeal of the restriction on the issue of greenbacks. It is a simpler plan than that of SPINNER'S, and is infinitely preferable to free banking, because it gives the government all the benefit that would follow from an exchangement of the currency by the purchase of its bonds. We cannot stomach free banking, because it opens the doors to an illimitable expansion of the currency and the creation of innumerable banks; and we are sure the country will not tolerate any plan like that of SPINNER'S, which either prevents the possibility of contractions or clear the way for locking up currency at the pleasure of operators. The plan of buying or selling bonds by the government, for currency, according as the public exigency may demand, seems to us in every way preferable.

The Late Fire and the State Library.

HARRISBURG, November 7, 1873.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see it stated in several papers that the catalogue of the State Library was destroyed in the recent fire. As evidence of the error, I send you a copy of the catalogue, bound and delivered a week before the destruction of the State printing establishment. Apart from a mere fragment of the edition of the catalogue, the entire loss to the State Library from the fire consists in the destruction of forty-one volumes of exceedingly light literature. These were old books, sent there to be re-bound.

Yours, very truly, O. H. MILLER,
State Librarian.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Does Henry Ward Beecher's new lecture on "Wastes and Burdens" refer to corsets and paniers?

Winter is getting ready to play her regular engagement, and the premonitions of her coming, like the advance notice of other great artists, are seen and felt in the early mornings.

The other day a young bride was presented with a policy of insurance on her husband's life for $20,000. A terrible temptation.

Cincinnati is the most governed city in the world. Subordinate to the city council proper there are seven distinct municipal governments, with a full quota of mayors, aldermen, and other officers.

The first inkling we ever had that Old Hickory was given to ink-slinging on the battle-field comes from a Nashville man, who boasts possession of "the ink-stand used by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans."

Primarily, the undue desire to acquire wealth, regardless of the means employed, is the great evil that underlies all our present troubles.

A good deal of charity must begin at home this winter, and particularly on the part of the family toward the head and support thereof. Young ladies especially should bear this in mind.

Shreveport, La., consigns one hundred and twenty orphan children to the charitable care of the State.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber;
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them!

The Surveyors of the Northwestern boundary line this season advanced the line as far west as the Big Muddy river, a tributary of the Missouri river, which crosses the boundary line about 450 miles west of Pembina, Minnesota, and 200 miles east of the Rocky Mountains. They will resume operations next summer and carry the line westward to the Rocky Mountains.

The Chinese have taken to largely adulterating their teas. In London there are 10,000,000 pounds in bond which have been condemned as unfit for consumption, and notices have been given to merchants in China that all spurious teas will henceforth be destroyed.

Young Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, has determined upon offering a handsome cup of the value of five thousand dollars, for competition between the Harvard, Yale and Cambridge or Oxford boating crews, if any one or both of the latter can be induced to come out here and try their skill against our oarsmen.

An ambitious reporter, describing the horrors of a recent election row in Petersburg, Va., fills out his picture with "women and children ruthlessly affrighted in the sacred thresholds of their homes."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has been figuring up the mortgages which that city is carrying. It finds that, on a taxable value of $180,000,000, and an estimated value of $350,000,000, there is only $27,000,000 of mortgages in all Hamilton county.

The war department estimates are ten millions in excess of the current year, being $95,320,000, against $46,000,000. The Indian Bureau estimates are $7,000,000 for the next fiscal year, against $5,000,000 for the present one.

By the annexation of several towns in the lower part of Westchester county, New York, approved by the voters at the late election, New York city will increase its population by nearly 50,000. As the population of the city and county of New York in 1870 was 942,292, this will give the city an aggregate population of 1,000,000 or more.

The financial storm has not yet affected Boston and its vicinity so severely as it has other large cities of the North. Most of her building mechanics are still employed at the prices paid during the season, and the work now in hand will keep a large portion of them busy until the close of the year.

One thing Congress should do at the next session, is to settle definitely the status of the $44,000,000 retired greenbacks.

Since the beginning of the government it has given away 74,052,800 acres of land to soldiers, making in all half a million farms of one hundred and sixty acres each of "the land their valor won."

A colony of Italians, numbering upward of three hundred, has been established in Vineland, N. J. The new comers have secured a large tract of land, and have already entered upon its improvement.

Chicago has passed, by the late election, under the control of its saloon-keepers. This will be harder to bear for Chicago than the interest on her mortgages.

The total number of immigrants who arrived at the ports of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1873, was 459,803, of whom 275,792 were males and 184,011 females; died on passage, 567; immigrants under fifteen years of age, 104,672; fifteen and under forty years of age, 288,272; forty years of age and upward, 66,860.

The proposition to establish a mint in Chicago, is said to meet with favor among high officials in Washington who have potent influence in the matter.

PERSONAL.

The serious and continued illness of Mr. Dent, father-in-law of the President, leads his friend and relatives to the belief that he cannot long survive. He remains at the White House, where he receives the most devoted attention from his three daughters—Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Casey, and Mrs. Sharp. His age is eighty-six. His disease is a complicated case of asthma.

Postmaster General Creswell has received a present of $50,000 from Jacob Tome, his aunt's husband, a wealthy operator on the Eastern shore of Maryland.

Gen. Banks is the third ex-Governor of Massachusetts to enter the Legislature after leaving the gubernatorial chair, ex-Govs. Levi Lincoln and Clifford having both been elected to the Senate, over which they both presided.

Mrs. Brown, widow of Governor Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General during the administration of President Buchanan, has been appointed Regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association for the State of Tennessee. The appointment is peculiarly appropriate, as the lady who is the subject is a relative of President Washington's family and also of President Madison's.

Benjamin F. Taylor, formerly a well-known member of the Chicago press, has recovered a number of his poetic verses from the fugitive pages of the newspapers in which most of them at first appeared, and has sent them out again, in permanent form, under the title, "Old-Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme."

An ex-Brigadier General drives an express wagon in Topeka, Kansas.

Carl Schurz has come back from Europe well satisfied with the relative prosperity and discretion of America. He says that Austria is rotten, France haggard, Spain hopeless, and North Germany debauched, with the sudden influx of money.

Probably no name, unless it be that of the President, is more familiar to American soldiers, North and South, than that of General Hardee, by whose tactics thousands and tens of thousands now jogging along in the prime of life, ten years ago measured their weary footsteps through the long forced and field drill. But now the great enemy of all has outflanked even the great tactician, and his memory will live as one who was as gallant in war as he was subsequently honorable in the quieter walks of reconstruction and peace.

Mark Twain, who has only just arrived from London, will remain in this country only two weeks, at the end of which time he will hasten back to his adopted country as fast as steam can carry him.

Professor Marsh and party have returned to Yale, from the West. Their geological explorations in the Rocky Mountains during the past summer have been very successful, and the more important results will soon be published.

Ex-Governor James, of Nebraska, has been indicted for theft, the charges against him being that he appropriated $3,000 of the State funds when Governor, and also the proceeds of sales of stone from the old Insane Asylum. Ex-Governor Butler, whose place he filled during 1871-72, was impeached for theft.

Major General Alfred Torbert, of Delaware, who has been sent to Paris as Consul General, vice Meredith Reed, is a wealthy peach grower of Delaware, who for some time commanded Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley. He is regarded as a discreet officer.

An attorney for the English Government has arrived in this country for the purpose of obtaining further evinence in the Tichborne case. In order to facilitate his business the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the collectors of customs at New Bedford, Mass, Boston, Wilmington, Del., Wilmington, N. C., and Perth Amboy, N. J., to permit him to examine the records of their several offices.

A MECHANIC at Bridgeport, Conn., has invented an electrical apparatus which records musical sounds as they are played, which has been successfully applied to an organ at New Haven. The organ is connected with the recording apparatus by a magnetic telegraph, and its operation is very simple indeed. Beneath each note of the three manuals and of the pedals, and connected with each stop of the organ, is a small brass spring, which is pressed down whenever the note to which it is attached is brought into action. From each spring wires run to a galvanic battery of twelve cells, and to the recording apparatus, which may be situated at any convenient distance from the organ. When the spring is pressed hown, connection between the battery and the recording apparatus is opened, and the electric current passes through and is made to impress a paper very much in the same manner as the ordinary telegraphic machine.

New Books.

THE EARLY AND LATER HISTORY OF PETROLEUM; with Authentic Facts in Regard to its Development in Western Pennsylvania; the Refining Capacity of the United States; the Parker's and Butler County Oil Fields; also, Life Sketches of Pioneer and Prominent Operators. By J. T. Henry. Philadelphia: Jas. B. Rodgers & Co., Nos. 52 and 54 North Sixth street.

The title of this book is comprehensive, but no more so than its contents. It is a handsome volume of over 600 large and clearly printed pages, and embraces a complete history of the early discovery and subsequent development of Pennsylvania's oleaginous wealth, from the time it was first sold in small vials, at a large price, as a never-failing remedy for deafness and other human ills, until the year of grace and low-priced grease, 1873. Col. Henry, of Titusville, the author of the work, has given much time and labor to the collection, arrangement and elaboration of his facts, and sends forth a book highly creditable to himself. There are enough of statistics and dry detail to satisfy lovers of that class of literature; while the descriptive portions are written in an easy, readable style, and will please all classes, whether directly or indirectly interested in the oil trade. A general summary is given of the other oil fields of the United States and foreign countries; historical data, the use of torpedoes, the different varieties of petroleum, statistics of refining, etc., etc. Considerable space is given to biographical sketches of men prominently connected with the oil development, each accompanied by a photograph of the subject. To the producer, the refiner, the dealer in petroleum, this book will prove a perfect treasure. The work may be procured by addressing the author, at his home in Titusville, or of the publishers as above.

THE NEW YORK TOMBS; Its Secrets and Its Mysteries. Being a History of Noted Criminals, with Narratives of their Crimes, as gathered by Charles Sutton, Warden of the Prison. Edited by James B. Mix and Samuel A MacKeever. New York: United States Publishing Company. In press.

If a book is to be bought on the strength of its authors' reputation, this one should have an extended sale. Mr. James B. Mix is a talented young New York journalist, who graduated under the tutilage of the lamented Greeley. He is a vigorous, trenchant writer, as some of the people of uncanny fame in Gotham are willing to testify, he having at different times given them a prod with his pencil which pierced the heaviest plates of their armor. His associate in the preparation of this history of the Tombs and its inmates, Mr. MacKeever, is a native of Harrisburg was formerly one of the editors of the Philadelphia *Post*, and now does the descriptive part of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. He is a brilliant and facile writer. The book which will be issued in a few days, is splendidly illustrated with original designs, expressly prepared for it. In it will be found many anecdotes, humorous and pathetic, in addition to its blood-curdling descriptions of murders, executions, etc. It will be printed on the best of paper and bound in handsome style. Sold by subscription only.

Help the Torpid Organs.

When the body is in a state of health, the food taken into the stomach acts on the bowels as a stimulant, causing in them that worm-like motion by which their contents are expelled. The liver being in a natural condition, the flow of bile (which is a mild cathartic) into the intestines is ample and regular, and hence the discharges are easy and sufficiently frequent. The reverse of all this constitutes costiveness, and the only true method of cure is to restore the functional activity of the two important organs which use the bowels as a sewer for the egress of waste matter. For this purpose HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters can be confidentially recommended as the most effective of all medicines. It is not too much to say that chronic constipation would be unknown if the Bitters were in universal use as a remedy in the earlier stages of the complaint. At this period of the year, when dyspepsia with all its kindred disorders are so apt to be engendered and aggravated by the dampness of the atmosphere, this unequaled stimulant, tonic and alterative should be taken daily.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Stackhouse, Jr., Graham, & S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, A. H. Hussey, Robert H. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,233 17
SURPLUS FUND.....59,875 30
Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.
The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—E. Hunt.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.
TRUSTEES.
Isaac Jones, G. G. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. R. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, H. F. Jones.
Wm. K. Nimick.
Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9 M.

DRY GOODS.
DRY GOODS
AT
McKEE'S.
New additions have been made during the week and were bought at less than half their value, and will be made correspondingly low.
SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
IN
DRESS GOODS.
Great Bargains in Waterproofs
SHAWLS and CLOAKS
At Less than Manufacturers' Prices.
Black Silks and Alpacas!
At Present Gold Prices.
The Entire Stock is now offered at Prices suited to the times.
A. D. McKEE,
No 59 Market Street.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL R. WATSON.
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

GEORGE STAMM,
Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.
Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.
Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, June, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT B. EDGAR, of the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
WM. HENRY, Assignee,
Fallston, Beaver county.
June 20, 1873.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of NANCY MONTGOMERY, Deceased, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay to
HENRY R. CHALFANT, Executor,
M Wilkins township.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of EDWARD SWEENEY, Deceased, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay to
HENRY R. CHALFANT, Executor,
M Wilkins township.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE.
Cheney Bros.'
BEST AMERICAN
Black Silks!
$1 60 per Yard.
DRESS GOODS,
British, French and American.
Extraordinary Bargains
Prices, 12 1-2c and Up.
BLANKETS,
From the Great New York Sales. Prices way down. Also, COVERLETS, COMFORTABLES and QUILTS.
Suits for $3 00
All Wool FELT SUITS one-half their value.
Plaids, Plaids.
A Magnificent Stock. Real Bargains.
Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,
Of all kinds, at Prices adapted to the times.
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
FALL SEASON,
1873.
Joseph Horne & Co.
MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.
Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79
Market Street.

CARPETS.
THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.
TO Cash Buyers OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
Bargains
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
FALL - 1873.
CARPETS!
The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.
A CHOICE LINE OF
DRUGGETS,
By the Piece or in Patterns.
A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.
The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH,

OR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
REET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
enn Ave. Bonds
'ar and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
a B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS.
or Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 8, 1873.

e have little encouragement to present in outlook ex the close of this week. M ney imes to be among the things impossible ocure other than by the pledge of governt securities, upon which offers have been e to loan with tolerable freedom at ten cent. But the governments are not forthing, all those available in this locality ingly having been already used for collal.

e note a few loans secured by bank stocks local bonds, upon which one and a-half cent. a month has been the rate, but even e were attended by especial circumstances ccommodation on the part of the lenders, they can hardly be quoted as indicative he state of the market.

usiness paper of the very best description. representing wealth in ordinary times r to be reckoned by hundreds of thousands ollars, continues to go begging, with no ers. Lack of confidence alone seems to be matter, and until this is in some degree ored we may in vain hope for happier es.

n Thursday last our moneyed men had un to feel that the crisis had been passed, in two or three of our banks we had cog nce of resolutions passed by the boards to ommence discounting, with the praiseworpurpose of contributing their moiety ards creating ease and restoring order from chaos.

When, however, on Friday morning the tling news reached their ears of the sus sion of the well and favorably known se of Ira B. McVay & Co., these resolutions e rescinded, the Directors feeling that in w of the new uneasiness thus created they ld not pursue so conservative a course with rence to their own institutions.

he banking house of McVay & Co. had by the largest business of any concern in this r with the country banks located within a ius of a hundred and fifty miles from tsburgh, and was on all hands considered as one of the most reliable our home institutions. The partners were ng men, but with means, ability, and exdence coupled with a reputation for the ictest integrity. When Jay Cooke & Co. led, they were losers to a small extent only, t in the run which ensued their country respondents checked heavily upon them d they were subjected to a fearful drain on their resources. Confident of their ultite ability to meet the claims of every deositor they withstood the strain manfully til their deposit line which, on September h, was almost one million dollars, dwindled pidly away till at the date of their sing their doors, four hundred thousand llars will probably be in excess of all their bilities. Even this deficiency they could obably have withstood had not a considera portion of their funds been locked up by e failure of the firm of Gillough, Bond & ., New York, which firm owed them moneys ising from the sales of bonds, and later anher large sum was rendered unavailable to em by the suspension of Lloyd, Hamilton & ., New York. On the failure of the lastamed house, the firm here were of the inion that their balance with them as but small, but it appears that a number of ecks for large amounts had been carried 'est, and consequently were returned to Pittsrgh for payment, which payment was uniirmly promptly made up to the hour of their spension. In common with the rest of the anks, they were unable to realize upon their ccounts, and hence their action is explained. The house at present feels confident of payg off every item of indebtedness, and having ill a handsome surplus. They are engaged making up a statement for the benefit of their editors, and a meeting of the latter will ortly be called, when it will be submitted to em and action taken thereon.

They have issued the following circular to eir correspondents, which speaks for itself:

OFFICE OF IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Pittsburgh, November 8, 1873

Owing to the large amount of funds locked up in suspended Eastern banks, and to the heavy drain pon our deposits, we found it necessary yes erday to suspend.

Our immediate effort will be to liquidate our indebtedness as rapidly as we can realizing upon our assets. A statement of the condition of our affairs will be submitted at the earliest possible moment.

In the meantime we would request correspondents to hold in trust all paper sent them for collection, until we can inform them as to who are the proper owners of such paper, and instruct them as to the disposition of the same.

Respectfully,
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

November 8, 1873.	10:30 M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Rock Island	88¼	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Western Union Tele'h	48¾	47¾	47¾	48	48
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27⅜	27⅜
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	....	60¾
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	....	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	88¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
St. Paul	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul preferred	44	44	44	44	44
Wabash	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Wabash preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. and I. C.	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Penna Central	41¾	Phila and Erie	13¾
Reading	40	Minehill	59
Cam and Amb	112¾	Allen'y Valley 7-30s	....
C and I Creek	1 ¾	Central Trans	35
Lehigh Valley	50	Empire Trans	....
Penn. Scrip Div. sell 99			

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, November 8, 1873.

REMARKS—Trade closed up to-day very slow and quiet, with produce, generally, unchanged in prices. The demand has been very light, with a good supply of everything. Everybody seems to be economizing in everything. As will be seen below our previous quotations are materially unchanged.

We give the following table to show the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past week:

Apples, bbls	2,924	Potatoes, bbls	1,570
Barley, sacks	2,190	Flour, bbls	10,262
Butter, pkgs	398	Oats, sacks	4,200
Bacon	2,922	Hides, green, bush	12,560
Bacon, tcs	52	Rye, sacks	4,251
Corn, shs	4,420	Hay, tons	5,147

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	119	Cheese, bxs	59
Butter, pkgs	1,200	Flour, bbls	2,526
Potatoes, bush	1,854		

Below will be found the wholesale and retail prices for the various articles enumerated:

ALES—We have to report trade very quiet, and prices unchanged, viz: X, $9; XX, $10; porter, $10; Ale X, $11; XX, $12 bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 72 gals, $22 75@25; bbls, 54 gallons, $13 25@14; hhds, 63 gallons, $66 75@68 25; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness' and Tennent's Dublin stout, $3 25; Gaebrel's Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswells, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 per doz.

ASHES—Trade is dull with a fair demand for all grades. We quote: Soda ash, common, 4¼@4½c; do refined, 5¼@5½c; bicarbonate soda, 5c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 10c; black lead, 4½@5c.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply is large with the demand light, with sales at 6@6½c ₱ gallon.

BRASS—Continues in light request, while there is a fair supply offering. We can quote bars at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel and medium at 50@2 75 ₱ bushel, according to quality and purchasers.

BROOM CORN—Receipts continue fair for the trade to report, and prices remain unchanged as follows: No 1 hurl 6c ₱ lb; do 2 do 5c; do 3 do 3½c; cuts $5 56; 5 cuts $6; 10 cuts wooden boxes 40c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 8 $4 50 ₱ doz; No. 7, $3 75 ₱ doz; No. 6, $3 ₱ doz; No. 5, $2 50 ₱ doz; No. 4, $2 25 ₱ doz; No. 3 $2 ₱ doz; No. 2 do, $1 50 ₱ doz; No. 1 $1 25 ₱ doz; No 1 Shaken, $1 50 ₱ doz; No. 2 Shakers, $2 ₱ doz.

BROOM CORN—The demand continues light, with the supply light. We quote green at 5@5½; green hurl 5c; red tip 4c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is but a moderate demand, with the supply large. State buckwheat is very good, and we can quote at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The provision and pork packers of this city met this afternoon, revised their price list and reduced many quotations, as will be seen below. Trade rules fair and the supply is good. We quote Hams, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 13c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 8½c; breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 12½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 15½c; beef tongues, ₱ lb, 20c; pickled hams, ₱ lb, 12½c; Bacon —shoulders, ₱ lb, 8½c; rib sides, ₱ lb, 8½c; short rib sides, ₱ lb, 9c; clear sides, ₱ lb, 9½c. Mess pork, ₱ bbl, $15 00. Lard—Prime in kf. in tierces, ₱ lb, 9c; refined for summer use, in tierces, ₱ lb, 9c; refined for shipment, in tierces, ₱ lb, 9c; refined, for consumer use, in buckets, ₱ lb, 10c; refined in 3 lb cadies, ₱ lb, 12c; refined in 5 lb caddies, ₱ lb, 11½c; refined in 5 lb pails, ₱ lb, 11½c; refined in 10 lb pails, ₱ lb, 11½c. Ham sausage, ₱ lb, 10c.

BUTTER—There is not much inquiry for any kind, but the principal sales are of roll butter, and these only for immediate consumption. The supply continues good for all kinds and prices rule as quote choice to fancy roll in round lots and 2@3c ₱ lb by the single tub. Good packed butter 20@22c ₱ lb, and medium at 15@18c ₱ lb.

CANNED Goods—Our wholesale trade is well supplied with large and well assorted stocks of foreign and domestic fruits and vegetables, and purchasers will find our quotations reliable and can make purchases to their advantage. We quote: Apricots, $2 25; 2 cans, $3 50; 3 cans, $4 50; 2 red cherries, $1 60; 2 lbs white cherries, $2 60; 3 lbs white cherries, $3 50; 3 lbs green gages, $3 75; 2 lbs California pears, $3 00; 2 lbs peaches, $2 40; 2 lbs California plums, $2 50; 2 lbs egg plums, $2 75; 2 lbs pine apples, $2 25; 3 lbs pine apples, $2 75; 2 lbs raspberries, $2 50; 2 lbs blueberries, $2 50; berries, raspberries, $3 00; 2 lbs string beans, $2 00; 2 lbs Lima beans, $2 00; 2 lbs succotash, $2 00; 2 lbs tomatoes, $2 00; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs Boston corn, $2 75; 2 lbs succotash, $3 00; 2 lbs Lima green peas, $3 00; 2 lbs pumpkins, $2 00; 1 lb California salmon, $2 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $4 50; 1 lb pink salmon, $1 60; 1 lb fresh lobsters, $2 75; 2 lbs spiced salmon, $2 60; 1 lb Cove oysters, $1 10@1 40; fresh oysters, $2 00@2 20; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $3 25; 1 lb mixed pickles, $1 75; 2 lbs mixed pickles, $3 25; tomato catsup, pints, $1 50; Halford quarts, $2 25; tomato catsup, pints, $1 50; Halford quarts, $2 25; Halford sauce, ¾ pints, $2 50.

Mustard—Imitation French mustard, $3 doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 50; Colman's ¼ D. S. F., $2 10; Colman's ½ do, $3 75; Colman's ¼ do, $7 50; ½ and ¼ do, 42c; 10 lb do, 40c; 18 lb kegs do, 37½c—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8 00; pints, plain or mixed, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $3 75; gallons, plain, $7 00; Hexagon gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $3 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 50; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 00; English cauliflower, pints, $3 50; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 00; English picalily, pints $3 50; English picalily, quarts, $6 00; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50 quarts, $7 50. The demand continues light and dealers quote sales by the car lot at the works at 13@13½c with the market well supplied. In a small way from store the usual advance is obtained.

CRACKERS—The market is not very active and for the staple grades we can quote: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers, 7c; sugar crackers, 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers, 7c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We can report an excellent trade here, with the receipts light. The factorymen in this and adjoers are buying up their stock very closely. The recent advance in ocean freights has had a depressing influence on the foreign trade, however, continues very good, but until freights are reduced we can scarcely look for any heavy shipments. This, however, will be a benefit to our home trade, as it will enable jobbers to lay in their winter stock. We quote prices firm but unchanged. New York Skimmed, 5@7c ₱ lb; Young America 13c; prime New York Goshen, 16c ₱ lb; Ohio factory in round lots, at 11½@12c for August make, and 13½@13½c for September make; Ohio Cheddar, 14c; Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 12½@13c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8½@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil, 7c ₱ lb.

CURRIES—Have undergone no change in prices, and we continue to quote as follows: Brewster's Concentrated, $2 50@2 75; Louisville $2 25@3 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Trade in this article is reported as very good, and we can quote sales at $3 ₱ case of 4 doz packages.

CORN MEAL—Trade rules quiet, with reported sales at $2 30 ₱ 100. If fine meal is desired, $2 60@2 80 is obtained from the store.

CIDER—Is not in much demand as yet. The stock is only moderate, and we can quote it at $6@8 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair supply of both apples and peaches, but the demand continues light. We can quote dried apples at 7.@9c per lb, and 10@12c per lb for dried peaches.

EGGS—During the past week the receipts have improved, and the demand declined. Our market is well supplied with both fresh and limed eggs, and we can quote fresh at 25@26c per doz, and limed at 23@24c per doz.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: EXTRA No. 1 mess mackeral, $37; No 1 mess mackerel, $33; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $18; No 1 shore mackerel $22; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $17; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to 9; white fish, No 1 lake, $7 50@8; white fish, No 2 lake, $7 00; large Georges codfish, $7 50 ₱ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ₱ 100; red herring, scale box ₱ box; No 1 25c ₱ box.

FEATHERS—There has been more inquiry of late for both Nos 1 and 2 grade. The stock, however, continues light and we can quote as follows: A No 1 30c and for 2 Sc ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Dealers report a very good trade in all grades, and more is not for the lack of sufficient currence their customers would be lying in large winter stocks. Dealers are trying to get as near cash as possible, and have made a very liberal reduction in prices on all grades of spring wheats. This flour will be in demand the coming winter, and people who cannot afford to buy the better grades must have something cheap. Prices are firm at the quotations given below:

State amber wheat	$8 50
State red wheat	8 00@8 25
Fancy St. Louis	9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheat	6 75@7 00
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

OATS—There was no life in trade to-day, dealers declining to either buy or sell. The receipts, however, have been liberal and sales few Prices, however, remain unchanged as follows: Red winter wheat at $1 40@1 45, as to quality and purchasers; barley has a wide margin, and ranges from $1 00 to 1 40; white oats 46@47c; new ear corn, 45@ 50c; old ear corn, 55@60c; shelled corn, 58@60c; rye, 80@85c. We learned of the following sales to-day:

1 car mixed oats, in elevator			42½c
1 car shelled corn			61
The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:			
Barley, sacks	457	Wheat, sacks	1 020
Oats, sacks	1,437	Corn, sacks	375
Rye, sacks	340		

GROCERS' MARKET—There was a more cheerful feeling to-day, and we noticed more country buyers in town than for some time past. This looks encouraging and warrants us in the belief that during the coming week there will be a better demand. As will be seen by our quotations, sugars have declined ¼c on former prices. Coffee is quiet and weak, with the demand not quite as good as it was a few months since. The prices now are higher than they have been heretofore for years This, however, the dealers are not disposed to do, as they have been compelled to pay high prices for their stocks, and gold at that. We clip from the New York *Bulletin* the following table, which gives the highest gold prices paid for coffee during the past four years, as well as the stocks of Rio for the same period:

	1873. Nov. 6.	1872. Nov. 7.	1871. Nov. 7.	1870. Nov. 10.
Rio	23	18¾	16¾	13
Java	28	29	27	22
Maracaibo	25	16½	19	18¾
Other mild	19@24	13¾@17¾	15¾@19	14@19
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Stock, Rio	63 120	38,247	39,662	49,434

Other goods remain quiet and unchanged in prices. We quote:

SUGAR—Fair to good refining, 10c; granulated, 11c; powdered, 11c; cut loaf, 11¾c; A, 10¾c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10c; yellow C, 9¾c; dark yellow, 9½c; off yellow, 9c; extra C, 9½c; Confectly, 65c; Venetia Exposition, 10c; New Orleans nominal, 7@8 75c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Patna, 9@9½c; Carolina, 8¾@9¾c.

Fruit Jarley—Nos. 3 and 6, 7c ₱ lb.

OIL—Crude, 8½c; refined, 13½c.

Candles—Star, 21c ₱ lb; stearine, 40 ₱ lb; mould, 19@19½c ₱ lb.

OATS—There is a fair demand for the various offerings. The market is well supplied, and we can quote as follows: Wild turkeys, 14@16c; do young, 20@22 ₱ doz; pheasants, 60@75c ₱ pair, $4 00 ₱ dozen; prairie chickens, $5 75@4 00 ₱ doz; wild ducks, $1 50 ₱ pair; canvas backs, $2@3 ₱ pair; squirrels, $1 00@1 50 ₱ doz; venison, 15@20c ₱ lb; good deer, 10@11c ₱ lb.

HAY—The market is well supplied, with little or no demand. The ruling figures are $25@28 ₱ ton.

HONEY—Is in good supply, and the demand light at 25 ₱ lb.

HONEY—The demand during the past week has been fair; the supply is, if anything, in excess of the demand. We can quote choice clover at 40c ₱ lb, and strained at 30@32c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Continues in fair request. Sales are made at 80c ₱ gallon for winter strained, and 70c ₱ gallon for fall strained.

MINCE MEATS—A variety of brands are in market, and in plentiful supply. The trade continues light, but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 10@11c ₱ lb by the ₱ bbl and 12c ₱ lb by the single lb.

MILL FEED—There is a fair demand to report, but little doing in heavy round lots. Our previous quotations remain unchanged as follows: Middlings, $20@20 ₱ ton; fine, $17@18 ₱ ton; $18@19 ₱ 100 lbs; cuts and corn chops, $ 1 35@1 40 ₱ 100 lbs; bran $14@15 ₱ ton.

NUTS—There has not been the same inquiry there was last week. The supply of the various kinds is good. We can quote hickory nuts $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; black walnuts are dull at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; peanuts firm at 10@12c ₱ lb; chestnuts $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—There is a good supply of both live and dressed poultry, with the demand in favor of the dressed. Live chickens can be quoted from 40c to 45c ₱ pair by the coop. Dressed chickens sell from ten to 12c ₱ lb as to quality; dressed turkeys, 18@20c ₱ lb; live turkeys, $1 25@1 50; dressed ducks 14@15c ₱ lb.

PEARL WHEAT—Is in good demand and grocers sell it readily at $7 50 in case, less 25 ₱ cent discount.

RAGS—Market is very flat, 3c for country linen rags; woolen rags 2c ₱ lb.

SALT—We can quote No 1, for the car lot at $2 85 ₱ bbl, and $2 90 ₱ bbl, in a retail way. No. 1 by the car lot, $1 65; and in a small way, $1 75 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy continues dull at $2 50, but in a small way from store at $3 75 ₱ bushel.

SAWING—Trade rules well for all kinds on sale, the hand Sapolio meeting with good sale everywhere. By the case of six dozen we can quote it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio, $7 50 ₱ case.

SOAP—Country soap is in good supply, and dealers are holding it at 5½@6c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market very quiet at 6½@6¾c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 18c@20c ₱ gallon; white wine, 25c ₱ gallon and 5c charge for packages.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—There has been a fair demand but no change in prices. The potato market is panicky, owing, doubtless, to the light receipts and the good demand. There has been no material change to note in onions. The supply is good. Yellow onions are in better request than the white kinds. We learn that there is a better feeling for apples, especially the better grades. What are now offering are principally small apples, although we have some very choice ones.

We refer our readers to the following list for the daily transactions:

Potatoes (Irish) per bbl	$ 3 00@3 50
Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot	90@1 00
Potatoes (peachblows) ₱ bush, by car lot	90@1 00
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	3 00@3 50
Apples, choice, per bbl	2 00@2 50
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 50@2 00
Grapes, per ₱ lb	10@ 15
Pears (Duchess) per box	2 25@2 50
Pears (Bartlett) per box	2 25@2 50
Pears (California), per box	3 00@3 25
Peas, green	1 90@2 00
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	4 25@4 50
Onions, red, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Onions, yellow, per bbl	3 00@3 50
Cranberries, Alexander cultivated, per bbl	15 00
Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	15 00@16 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00@12 00
Cranberries, per box	2 00@2 50
Quinces, per bbl	7 00@8 00

WHISKY—The market here is quiet and unchanged, and we can quote finished goods at $1 20@1 22 per gallon; spirits 87c per gallon; Cologne spirits 97c per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $8 25; No 2 do, $9 25; No 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, IXL, $2 50@3 00.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON

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GRAIN—There was no life in trade to-day, dealers declining to either buy or sell. The receipts, however, have been liberal and sales few Prices, however, remain unchanged as follows: Red winter wheat at $1 40@1 45, as to quality and purchasers; barley has a wide margin, and ranges from $1 00 to 1 40; white oats 46@47c; new ear corn, 45@ 50c; old ear corn, 55@60c; shelled corn, 58@60c; rye, 80@85c. We learned of the following sales to-day:

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BOSTON

November 8—The past week has been the dullest of the season thus far, but the market, all things considered, continues in good condition, and is as good as can be expected. Prices on such sales are firm as could be expected. Our market is well supplied with both fresh and limed eggs, and we can quote fresh at 25@26c per doz, and limed at 23@24c per doz.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: EXTRA No. 1 mess mackeral, $37; No 1 mess mackerel, $33; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $18; No 1 shore mackerel $22; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $17; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to 9; white fish, No 1 lake, $7 50@8; white fish, No 2 lake, $7 00; large Georges codfish, $7 50 ₱ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ₱ 100; red herring, scale box ₱ box; No 1 25c ₱ box.

FEATHERS—There has been more inquiry of late for both No 1 and 2 grade. The stock, however, continues light and we can quote as follows: A No 1 30c and for 2 Sc ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Dealers report a very good trade in all grades, and more is not for the lack of sufficient currence their customers would be lying in large winter stocks. Dealers are trying to get as near cash as possible, and have made a very liberal reduction in prices on all grades of spring wheats. This flour will be in demand the coming winter, and people who cannot afford to buy the better grades must have something cheap. Prices are firm at the quotations given below:

State amber wheat	$8 50
State red wheat	8 00@8 25
Fancy St. Louis	9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 75@7 00
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

GRAIN—There was no life in trade to-day, dealers declining to either buy or sell. The receipts, however, have been liberal and sales few Prices, however, remain unchanged as follows: Red winter wheat at $1 40@1 45, as to quality and purchasers; barley has a wide margin, and ranges from $1 00 to 1 40; white oats 46@47c; new ear corn, 45@ 50c; old ear corn, 55@60c; shelled corn, 58@60c; rye, 80@85c. We learned of the following sales to-day:

1 car mixed oats, in elevator			42½c
1

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, November 9, 1873.

Caren, James, Philadelphia, Pa.....cents.
Harshburger, John, New Derry, Pa.....3
King & Clink, Cleveland, O.....3
Short, S., North East, Pa.....3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The Grading of Forbes Street.

The Commission for the improvement of Forbes street, from Brady to Boquet street, held a meeting on Saturday, for the purpose of determining upon the bids offered for the grading thereof. A number of bids had been offered for the work, and the contract was let to Mr. T. D. Owens, at the price of thirty-nine cents per cubic yard. This is considered a very low price.

Coal Oil Explosion—Children Burned.

On Friday evening last a lamp explosion occurred at the house of Mr. Deitch, in Mansfield borough, which resulted in the burning of three children. One of them was dangerously injured and the other two severely. They were playing about the lamp when the oil caught fire, and, being of bad quality, it exploded. Prosecutions against dealers selling explosive oil are needed to prevent such accidents.

The Point Bridge.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you allow a final word to be addressed to Councils on the all-absorbing topic of a Point Bridge? Election is made to this project at this time, for the reason that any new issue of bonds may injuriously affect the credit of the city. If this be an objection at this time, no reason can be alleged why it should ever in the future cease to be so. Does any one seriously suppose that our city will ever be less in debt than at present? Will not our Councils, as fast as one set of bonds become due, indorse some new enterprise and thus expand our credit? We argue that no such depreciation of credit need be apprehended. No man or firm ever injured their commercial standing by investing in a paying transaction, which is known to be such by the commercial world. None pretends to deny that the Point Bridge will amply remunerate the city for any outlay made. These bonds will be accounted a first-class investment. But in fact it is not the investion of the friends of this measure to precipitate these bonds at this time. They cannot possibly be issued before next summer at the very shortest. Should this stringency in the money market continue, no one desires anything farther from Councils at this time than their indorsement of the measure, allowing it so to rest until it shall seem expedient to proceed with the enterprise.

We asked Councils to consider this question upon its merits, and in the interest of all concerned. We are willing to take the promises made to them the new Councilmen were received, *cum grano salis*. We are ready to discount those outbursts of enthusiasm in the subject of free bridges, public thoroughfares and the like; but may we not hope that some of that fair day-dream may not be altogether unreal. Give us *toll bridges*, most grave and reverened seniors, and we will rest content.

CONSOLIDATOR.

THE WOMAN DOCTOR.

She Gets Into Trouble at Harrisburg.

The eccentricities of a prepossessing and fashionably dressed woman, who claimed to be thoroughly versed in the medical art, and who, among other adventures, was reported to have "victimized" a certain official in East Liberty, has turned up in Harrisburg, but has not had very smooth sailing. She put up at the City Hotel, but through some unforeseen misfortune she was reduced to impecuniosity, a fact which the landlord soon discovered. Not being prepared to meet her liabilities, her trunk, containing the most costly apparel, was seized. In her extremity she applied to Mayor Boas for assistance. She asked for no money, but requested him to send her to New York. She repeated her call twice, and peremptorily demanded of the Mayor that he or some one see her landed safely at her destination. Becoming very insolent and obstinate, a commitment for five days in prison was made out. The woman gave her name as Mrs. Dr. Bayne, and insists that she is the daughter of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Although dressed in costly garments, she says she experiences a sensation at her feet in regard to clothes, when she thinks of her $1,500 dresses to which she is debarred access. The female is evidently insane, and it is supposed she escaped from her friends or from some lunatic hospital.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The burlesquers have wrapped their waterproofs about them and skipped to another, though, we venture to say, no more appreciative community. Under its present management the Opera House furnishes entertainment for persons of the most diverse tastes and the changes from the legi imate drama to the wildest sensationalism, and again to the legitimate, are frequent and sudden.

Scarcely have the echoes of Sinbad and the Heathen Chinee died away before we are to applaud the opening sentences of the immortal Othello, as spoken by one of America's most finished tragedians. Mr. McCullough comes to Pittsburgh with a reputation which older actors might envy; the pupil of Forrest, the favorite of the Pacific States. In his personation of Othello, to-night, the critics will have an opportunity of passing upon the merits of an artist who has more than met the expectations of intelligent audiences in other parts of the country. The sale of reserved seats for the opening evening has already been so large that a cordial welcome to Mr. McCullough is assured, and our citizens will give him a patient hearing and an impartial verdict.

As an indication of the favor with which Mr. McCullough has been received elsewhere, we append an extract from the Washington *Republican* of recent date:

The distinguished actor, who promises to fill the vacant place of his great preceptor, Edwin Forrest, achieved unquestionable triumph last night, in his magnificent impersonation of the jealous Moor. A large audience, comprising a fair representation of the talent and culture of the national metropolis, greeted the second appearance of Mr. McCullough, and from the grand scene in the Senate house, in the first act, in which he so nobly addresses the Duke of Venice in defense of his marriage to the gentle Desdemona, to the closing of the fifth and last act, in which he sends her pure spirit to Heaven, and in remorse and despair plunges the dagger into his own heart, a brave, but untutored heart, he held the assemblage spellbound by his masterly portrayal of the intense passions of love jealousy, hatred and revenge.

Library Hall.

As already stated, Mr. Theodore Thomas is now on his farewell tour, and will favor us with but two more concerts, to be given on this and to-morrow evenings, at Library Hall. In the circular announcing this last tour it is said: "It is believed that the Thomas Concerts have now made good music popular in the United States, and given the people a musical standard, and it is hoped that to hear good music has become such a necessity that every city may secure men of talent, and form organizations of its own, similar to those of orchestral. This point having been reached, the mission of travel is drawing to a close, and the last season of the Thomas Concerts is announced."

The programme for this evening is a most excellent one, as follows:

PART FIRST.

Overture—Consecration of the House (Beethoven).
Andante Cantabile (Mozart), from the so-called Italian Symphony.
Recitative—And God said, "Let the waters, &c.—Rolling in foaming billows (Creation, Haydn), Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Fantasia on Scilvonie Airs, for violin (Vieuxtemps), Mr. Bernhard Listemann.
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2 (Liszt).

PART SECOND.

Overture di Ballo (A. S. Sullivan).
Ave Maria, adapted to the first prelude by Bach (Gounod), for harp, violin and orchestra.
Waltz—Weiner Blut, new (Strauss).
Ballad—Three Fishers (Hullah), Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Bachanale—Tannhaeuser, (manuscript).
Huldigungs-Marsch (Wagner).

Academy of Music.

Sharpley, Sheridan & Mack's variety combination, embracing about a score of the most talented performers in their various lines now on the stage, will appear at the Academy of Music every evening this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. The performances are unique and pleasing, and free from all vulgarity, comprising singing, dancing, Ethiopian eccentricities, serious feats on the flying trapeze, character sketches, etc. Sam. Sharpley is a veteran actor and manager, so well known here as to need no introduction from the press. His name is a guarantee of strength. Sheridan and Mack are the cleverest personators of old people to be found. The programme will be changed nightly, so that all may see something new each visit.

Trimble's Varieties.

Billy Ashcroft, Irish and negro comedian, mimic and musician; little Delmar, a precocious child; Katie Brooke, vocalist; Miss Maggie Delmar, a fine singer and versatile artist; the Walhalla brothers, wonderful gymnasts, are a few of the new people announced to appear at Trimble's Varieties this week. Karl L. nd and a great many more of the favorites of the old company stay.

Soldiers' Hall.

Salvini, the great Italian actor, who is equally good in tragedy and comedy, will appear at Library Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings next, under the management of Mr. V. E. Beamer. On the first night "Sullivan the Actor" will be presented; and on the second Shakespeare's grand tragedy of "Othello." Salvini has been playing in Philadelphia for two weeks, before very large audiences.

The sale of seats will begin at Hale's music store No. 103 Smithfield street, to-morrow morning. The sale to-day will be for subscription tickets only—that is, tickets for two performances. Due notice will be given of the sale of single-night tickets.

Masonic Hall.

It will rejoice a great many people to know that Professor Macallister will remain yet a little longer, and give three more of his most interesting performances in Masonic Hall. This evening he will introduce a number of new experiments, and repeat the "Pandora Mystery" and the "Magic Pavilion." As usual, a large number of handsome presents will be given to the holders of lucky numbers.

On Saturday evening, the valuable watch was awarded to Mr. John F. Sneider, of No. 8 Sixth street; and the tea set to Mrs. Clara Lipert, of No. 196 Third street. This evening a black walnut chamber set, valued at nearly one hundred dollars, will be the principal gift to be disposed of.

ANNIVERSARY.

Young Men's Christian Association

Interesting Annual Report—Addresses by Revs. Pearson and Hays.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Pittsburgh, was held last evening, in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue. The attendance was exceedingly large, the handsome edifice being filled to overflowing, while many were turned away, being unable to get standing room within hearing distance from the pulpit.

After a voluntary by Prof. H. Robback, and an anthem by the choir, Mr. H. K. Porter, President of the Association, announced the order of exercises.

Rev. J. H. Ebbert then read the first chapter of the epistle of St. Peter after which prayer was uttered by Rev. W. J. Robinson of Allegheny.

The meeting was led by the choir, then joined in singing the 100th Psalm (new version) commencing

All people that dwell on the earth,
Your songs to Jehovah now raise;
O, worship Jehovah with mirth,
Approach Him with anthems of praise.

Mr. H. K. Porter, the President of the association, before proceeding with his address, apologized at not being able on this occasion to distribute the annual report as had been usual in times past. In a short time, however, it would be ready. The gentleman then proceeded to present his report, which is so encouraging to all that we regret that space does not allow us to print it in full. We give below, however, several interesting extracts:

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

After referring to the profit that should be gained by the experience of another year, the President remarks:

Union in Christian work is so prominently before the public mind in America to-day that this report of our local society will undoubtedly be received in Pittsburgh with an interest equal to that given any of its predecessors. We may, therefore, ask with confidence for kindly consideration and a withholding of hasty criticism or harsh judgment, even though in the story of the year nothing that is specially novel be presented.

Many an editorial in reference to the recent meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, has had for its burden "What is to be the issue? What shall be the result?" and the pertinent answer has been given, "The gathering itself *is result*." No statement of unity could have such force, the truth of unity could not be so condensed in dogmatic phrase, as it stands forth in the living body, with its vital warmth, its beating pulse, its organization so sensitive to every magnetic touch.

CONCERTED WORK BY YOUNG MEN.

This body of young men, with its continuous life, is likewise a result, and, not simply tending to one in the future. It is the result of forces ever at work, and that of late years have made themselves felt more than ever before, exerted to the end that the great brotherhood might stand in its unity, holding a common faith, cherishing a common hope, and strong for service and endurance in the strength of a common heaven born love. The very fact of existence is an answer to the prejudiced cavilling that can see only division because of diversity; and, this fact of existence is a pithy answer to the charge that the solemn protest against the pernicious errors of a self-styled infallibility has fallen into decay. Were it simply thus general in its life and not specific, we do not believe that the Church would willingly or could easily afford to let it die. But the question is specific as well as general. Placed in the hands of the young men of the churches, who must conduct its affairs and give effectiveness to all its various departments, and yet who will be held strictly accountable through very publicity for the manner in which they acquit themselves, the Association is of necessity a training school to its members. The duties are of a most varied a character, and capable of such infinite extension, that the constant difficulty has ever been and must ever be to secure enough willing helpers. But, only think what the labor may be, in time, and pains and care, the statement of a lady in an eastern city busied in a kindred organization, is here likewise verified, that all the costly expenditure is more than amply repaid in the education it affords. While it is true that a similar education is to be obtained within the limits of each separate church organization, yet is it equally true that the similarity is not sameness, but only resemblance. More fully convinced than ever are those who have given the matter sympathetic thought in this direction, that justifies and requires the organized body. The claim that if this education is so valuable then those engaging should bear all the burden of the expenditure that is involved, seems unfair and unkind. For, pleasant and good as it may be for the individual, of what priceless value is it to the church. Gladly, said a city pastor, "will I urge my young men to assist in this concerted work, for I know how great and blessed its effect will be on them and on my church." He looked with confidence to their continuance in service, and his expectation has been seen to be true in scores of cases in our experience. The most frequent cause of dropping out of the association ranks from its inception till to-day, has been the increase of demand from the home church, whose call is ever regarded as first and always to be heeded."

THE ROOMS—LECTURES.

The advantages of the roonis, open to all for Christian meetings, instruction, prayer and conversation is next referred to and an instance of the good done to a young outcast far from his home and friends, who visited them, is given. It was a marked case of how a young man may be brought to Christ, but not a solitary one.

"While our rooms are the common gathering place of mission work, yet they now, as ever, are the daily resort of large numbers who are attracted by the papers and periodicals, and by the books of the library. Bible school teachers are also more or less drawn to the spot by provision made to assist them in the preparation of the Sabbath lesson. In this connection we would make special mention of the Saturday noon prayer meeting. The interest of the last year is always that of the International Series for the following Sabbath. If the teachers and officers of our city have the mind, they can have the help by the Spirit which they crave. Those who read this statement and this plea for their attendance and help, will decide the question. What will you make the decision?"

The lectures delivered during the last year is next given, and it is stated that the committee is now arranging a series of lectures for the winter months, which they hope soon to announce.

"Perhaps the most special feature of the last year's work has been this series of addresses. Prominent clergymen have most kindly come, and to large numbers have spoken on themes of vital interest. The questions of the day that science and literature are thrusting into prominence have been fairly and candidly treated by men who love science and cheerfully accept its accredited facts—by men who are no strangers in the paths and rambles of literature, but men who find truth nowhere so limpid and clear as in the revealed word of God, and who have found the highest and the purest joy in knowing Him to be, to know the Father, and Jesus Christ whom He hath sent, whom to know aright is life eternal. The able addresses of Rev. C. A. Holmes, D.D., on "The Good and Bad in Unbelief;" of Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D. on "Obedience and Liberty;" of Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenburg, "Through Doubt to Faith," and of Rev. S. A. Hayes, on the "Work of Christian Associations Throughout the State," have been eagerly listened to, and we heartily make acknowledgment of the excellent service thus rendered. This course was begun late in the spring, and discontinued at an early day in the summer, but it has now been resumed, and many such addresses may be expected.

TRACTS—OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

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"The Committee on Sermons has also secured many special sermons to young men, and pastors and churches have had the opportunity to welcome many such drawn by the invitation we have thus extended to worship with them.

"The committees have nearly all been active and efficient, and accomplished much work. This report is by no means exhaustive, and will undoubtedly fail in omission rather than in over statement."

The Board of Directors acknowledge their indebtedness to the working committees, to the assistant secretary, and especially to the general Secretary, Mr. R. A. Orr.

"The connection of the Pittsburgh Association with the Associations of the State and nation has been a very close one. The State Convention of 1872 was held in the State. Years ago it was of real help in organizing and strengthening some of the brethren in towns and villages of Western Pennsylvania, and the reactionus was one of far more benefit to ourselves than the actual good done to others. The impulse for an active work throughout the Commonwealth came from a warm heart in our own membership, and the work was pushed into motion by His hand. The Association has ever since been closely identified with the movement, and to-day the result is not less than 120 well organized Associations, and an Executive Committee of 17 representing the whole State, with a Secretary who gives his whole time to the work, with his office and Rooms in the our own city. In 1869 Red Bank was the only one-half of these had merely a nominal existence."

FINANCES—NEED OF A BUILDING.

The finances will be exhibited in detail in the Treasurer's report. A generous support has been given to the association by the churches and by the business community, and our thanks are cordially tendered. Our wants will be increased the year to come, and though the time is one of great stringency and pressure throughout the community, yet we cannot for a moment believe that this association will be allowed to be hindered for lack of means. We believe it to God's work—the means to carry it forward are His, but He has put them in the hands of stewards. To those who He has given the ability to help, we therefore appeal. If you do not feel that it will be for the honor of our Master, then withhold the gift, but if it will be to His honor, give as He shall enable you, and ask that His blessing may accompany the gift.

And one which is daily growing and is daily more and more felt, is a building of our own, where new projects can be carried out and old ones enlarged. Had it not been for the disaster which has fallen with such suddenness on the whole land, and which is so seriously felt in Pittsburgh in sympathy with all other cities and peoples, we had expected during this season to make a decided movement in this direction. But, hindered in this, let the thought and desire of every one of us be, to build up the spiritual temple, the temple of an individual life bright with his praise, garnished and furnished with the ornaments of grace and utensils fitted each for its distinctive use, and to build up also by concerted effort that other and more conspicuous temple, in which each member shall be a living and a polished stone, whose walls shall be Salvation and whose gates shall be Praise.

At the conclusion of the delivery of the report the congregation sang the hymn

Work, for the night is coming.
Work thro' the morning hours;
Work while the dew is sparkling,
Work 'mid springing flow'rs;
Work when the day grows brighter,
Work in the noon-tide sun;
Work, for the night is coming,
When man's work is done.

ADDRESS OF REV. PEARSON.

Mr. Porter next introduced Rev. R. W. Pearson, who has been an efficient laborer of the association for a year past. Mr. Pearson expressed his gratification in having the privilege of participating in the meeting. When he contemplated the large audience before him and imagined the vaster congregation without for which they were laboring, he felt the interest and importance of the work of the association. He felt his position to be as one who had but to gather up the fragments that nothing might be lost; as a jeweler who selected the settings and gave them position. The key-note was struck in the report in reference to the great event of 1873, the Evangelical Alliance. Union in effort and unity in work is what is needed, he thanked God that on this platform, and at this meeting were gathered Episcopalians, Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, shoulder to shoulder in one common cause. He might well read,

"Blest be the tie that binds."

We are disenthraled, emancipated and shake hands, with the man on the other side. Seeing Eye looks upon the host, foot to foot, knee to knee and breast to breast moving forward to victory. It is a movement for Christ, humanity, God. He rejoiced in the catholic sentiment shown. The problem of union was not to be solved by resolutions or by ballots, but by work—work in Christ. He rejoiced in the out door labor of the association, and was opposed to the farcical idea that the few ministers can convert the world. The laity, so called, has its work to do. Put the Book in the hand of the stranger, make him a servant of the Lord, and let him go forth to preach and instruct upon every corner. We need a Pentecost to-day, to show that Christ's ministers are for the perfection of saints for the ministry. We must scatter the seed if we would reap the harvest, plenty and golden. The Young Men's Christian Associations are great aids, they bring in the business man, the lawyer, the physician, and they go forth "to preach the word as I give it you." He deprecated the increasing tendency to farcical results, the getting into this easily fathomable, shallow stream. To us is given the Master's work in this age of corruption, this age of political degradation. To us is to fulfill the duties of fidelity for Christ's sake. We want faithful life, honest laborious Christianity. Shall we have it? In the year to come, let our endeavors be greater than ever. Not to us be ambition or hope for place; noble desire fits for any duty, any station. The speaker ended his eloquent address in a strong appeal to God.

A collection was then taken up and doubtless the contributions netted a handsome sum

ADDRESS OF DR. HAYS.

Dr. George P. Hays was next introduced. He commenced by referring to the late Evangelical Alliance in New York, and said that the meeting was one that in tone, speech and sentiment was one of tenderness and solemnity. The foreign delegates after the close expressed themselves publicly and privately, speaking to the American Church: We tremble for you, for the destiny of the world is upon your shoulders. Just as truly, said the speaker, is the responsibility of the American Church upon the shoulders of the Young Men's Christian Association and kindred organizations. Referring to the prayers of the Church, the obstacles to contend with were not outside of the churches, but with the millions of unlettered, bad, nonbelievers. There are no worse than Saul of Tarsus, no more profane than Bunyan, no more drunken than John B. Gough. The same God's work can change them as well. The members of the church of God on earth the speaker would place in three classes.

First—The earnest workers, men and women with whom it is not a question (as, alas! it is just now with the poor,) what shall we find to do. Not that, but what of all this that crowds upon us is most necessary to be done, work all the time. Pastors lean upon them, the poor come to them, the anxious knock and are admitted. It is remarkable how small this class is, not more than ten in the largest of our church members. These are they that are turning the world upside down, and of these are such associations as this mostly composed.

Second—Those who are largely charitable. We find them always singing the conundrum, "Tis a point I long to know," and it puzzles them to tell whether they do love their Lord or not. They are taken up in the business daily, at some special services, or when they are sick and in danger of death. They are the most uncomfortable of church members. They do not enjoy themselves in the church, they are not dead, nor yet are they sound asleep. They are the most unsociable Christians that can be. The cure with them is work, hard work, earnest work.

Third—This class imagine the church of God as a railroad train, attached to each is a sleeping car. They get in the depot, inquire at once and procure a berth. They expect some one to lay them quietly away, to sit up and see that no harm comes to them, and to dismiss them at the Kingdom of Heaven, and they don't expect either to hand over the usual quarter of a dollar! But on the Lord's train, the brakeman cries, this sleeping car don't go through. These passengers find themselves turned completely round and borne on a different route. They are swiftly, surely, certainly going wrong. These are Christians, full of selfishness. These sleeper Christians will not get through. No, no. What we want is earnest workers.

The speaker had not been asked for a text, but he would give his motto; one that was his vision made to assist them in the preparation of the Sabbath lesson. In this connection we would make special mention of the Saturday noon prayer meeting. The interest of the last is always that of the International Series for the following Sabbath. If the teachers and officers of our city have the mind, they can have the help by the Spirit which they crave. Those who read this statement and this plea for their attendance and help, will decide the question. What will you make the decision?"

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And one which is daily growing and is daily more and more felt, is a building of our own, where new projects can be carried out and old ones enlarged. Had it not been for the disas-

PARRICIDE AND SUICIDE.

Horrible Deed at Monongahela City

A Son Stabs His Father and Then Kills Himself—Particulars of the Dreadful Affair—Coroner's Inquest.

On Friday evening last just after dusk a horrible deed was committed at Monongahela City, Washington county, the perpetrator being a young man named James Clemens who deliberately stabbed his father, John Clemens in the abdomen and then himself in the heart with a butcher knife. The son died almost immediately, but up till Saturday morning the father still lingered, although there is little, if any, hope of his recovery.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACT.

The parties, it appears, have not been on very friendly terms for some time, there being a dispute between them about certain property. Both are said to have been possessed of violent temp rs and given to drink, and they had repeated quarrels. At one time the son shot at his father. Latterly, James claimed that his father had given him some property, which, however, the latter positively denied. About a month since the father married a Miss Eliza McLain, and this, as might be expected, caused trouble to break out afresh. James, who was also married and had one or two children, lived with his father, and on the coming of the stepmother, the apartments were divided between the two families, and they kept house separately, although under one roof. A few days since the son and stepmother quarrelled in the yard about the coal, and blows were struck. He brought suit against her before a justice, and on Friday after a hearing, the case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor. He became enraged at this, and drank considerable liquor, which added to the seeming air of triumph on the part of his father, seems to have crazed him.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE DEED.

James visited his butcher shop, procured a knife, sharpened it, and proceeded in the direction of his house in search of his father. He found the old man on the sidewalk a short distance from his home, and rushing at him, with oaths, said: "I'm going to murder you." He then stabbed his father in the left side of the abdomen near the ribs. The wounded man staggered back against a house, crying out: "Oh, I am murdered! My God! Murdered by son!"

Several persons were attracted to the spot, and finding the old man cut, cried out to the son that he had murdered his father. James then stabbed himself in the heart, and walking toward his home, fell within a few feet of it. Where he fell up a few minutes afterwards, he was found to be quite dead. The father was conveyed to his room, and medical attendance was at once sent for.

STATEMENTS BEFORE THE CORONER.

An inquest was held over the body of the son on Saturday, when the following testimony, in substance, was elicited:

Isaac Wheeler, a next door neighbor, testified that he started to go up street just after supper, about six o'clock: "I was going toward the door, when John Clemens bursted the door open and came toward me. He said, 'My God, Billy, look at you know me, I am murdered.' At this he staggered back and fell into my arms. I said, 'Grandpa, is it you?' He said, 'Yes, Billy, I am murdered.' I said, 'Who did it?' He said, 'Jim's murdered me.' I let him go, and he fell on the floor, his feet toward the staircase. I stepped out and saw Jim Clemens staggering. I said 'Jim,' I thought he was drunk, and walked toward him and said, 'Jim, you have murdered your father.' He did not make out distinctly any reply, but thought he said, 'Don't care, or that he did not mean to.' I was so excited as not to remember. I thought Jim was drunk; saw him fall; I then passed on, and paid no attention. I told our folks he had murdered his father; I then came back and saw a pool of blood. I then called out to my wife, "My God! Jim has killed his self!" I saw no knife when I saw Jim first fall. There was a large knife on the street where the thing happened.

Dr. Keys gave his testimony in relation to the wound of John Clemens. It is an *incised* wound near the ribs, and penetrates the lower bowels as far as he could reach with his finger. He could not say whether the intestines were cut or not.

Other testimony was heard, but no new facts were elicited.

The jury returned a verdict that James Clemens came to his death by his own hand.

On Saturday the body of the son was carried into John Clemens' room, as he expressed a desire to see it. The effect upon the old man was terrible. He burst out into sobs of terror and prayer for the soul of his son.

THE CONDITION OF THE ELDER CLEMENS.

When old Mr. Clemens was taken home, and the physician had been summoned, at the request of the injured man Mr. Alexander, banker, was sent for to prepare his will. The old man was all the while moaning and exclaiming, "Who done this? who done this?" When Alexander asked how he wanted his property left, Clemens said, "Make it to my wife—everything." He then told her to see that his son was dead. He ignored the claims of his family other than his last wife. When it came to the signature he was too weak to sign, and Alexander asked him if he could. He said "I will see to it that that boy of mine is arrested and have justice done." When told that his son was dead, Clemens began to pray, "Oh, Lord, forgive him. Dear Lord, forgive the boy, forgive the boy who done this." Incoherently, "Oh, this is terrible! Killed by one's own son. Oh, don't leave me, friends—don't leave me." He then added, "my peace is made with God. I never wronged man. Oh, God, forgive me! Mr. Alexander, give everything to my dear wife. You must not deceive me. God will not be deceived."

Rev. Williams came in and Clemens begged him to pray for him. He then did so, fervently praying, and begging that God would forgive Jim. His will, as prepared again on Saturday, leaves his property, about $10,000, to his present wife, the former one, after his death the property goes to his grandchildren. Clemens has four daughters besides his son, but he cuts them off without a penny. The wife and child of the son, James, are left penniless.

The elder Clemens is about seventy years of age and his son was about twenty-seven.

No coroner's inquest has been committed in Monongahela City or vicinity, and as might be expected the excitement is very great.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

A Postoffice Clerk Detected Rifling Letters—He is Committed to Jail to Answer.

It is now almost two years since complaints began to be made that money letters mailed from various parts of the country to parties in this city failed to reach their destinations. It was very plain that some one who had access to the letters was systematically rifling them. Efforts were made to detect the thief, but without success. The general demoralization about the Postoffice then began to be developed, and it was thought that the thieving would stop, and that the thief would not be detected. For several weeks past decoy letters have been mailed, containing money, and a private detective was placed on the watch. All of these letters failed to reach their destination. They had all been stolen, and the indications pointed to some one in the distributing department. During the past two weeks, suspicions were narrowed down to two men. Friday night last, two decoy letters were placed in the mails. One of these addressed to the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, purporting to have been mailed at Coopersdown, was mailed by Postmaster Negley. It contained $2.50. The other letter was mailed by Superintendent Bates, addressed and dressed to Miss Lou Sanderson, Pittston. It contained $2 50. The postmarks were purposely blurred, and the letters were so directed that one would appear to be coming into the city and the other going out. The detective was on duty Friday night, and about two o'clock Saturday morning informed the Postmaster that the letters had both passed through the hands of the distributing clerk, but had disappeared. Postmaster Negley was in his private office, and the four distributing clerks were at once requested to present themselves. As soon as they had complied, he informed them that two letters had been taken from the mails, and he desired to find who had them. All the four emptied their pockets, but the missing letters were not among the papers produced.

Postmaster Negley then turned to Charles R. Henry, one of the clerks, and against whom suspicion first pointed, and said to him if he had any other letters in his possession, which he was somewhat surprised, but replied in the affirmative, and then handed over to the Postmaster the two decoy letters. The latter referred to above, and a third addressed to Mr. P. Phelan, No. 72 Clark street, Pittsburgh. The decoy letters had been opened and the money abstracted, but the third had not been touched. As soon as this discovery was made the three other clerks were allowed to withdraw, and Henry remained with the Postmaster. He then stated that there was no use to deny taking the letters, as they were found in his possession, as was also the marked money. He asserted, however, most emphatically that this was his first offense, and wept bitterly because of the disgrace. He was placed in the lock-up, and about noon was taken before Commissioner Gamble, to answer a charge of embezzling letters, preferred by Postmaster Negley. He waived a hearing, and in default of $10,000 bail was committed for trial.

The defendant is a young married man, and very respectably connected. He has been employed in the postoffice for about nine years, first as carrier, and for some four years past as distributing clerk. He has always maintained an excellent reputation, and is said to have been one of the most efficient and energetic attaches in the office.

Death of a Priest.

Rev. Martin Brazill a Catholic priest, died early yesterday morning, at the Mercy Hospital, of consumption. Rev. Brazill, at the time of his death, was but thirty years of age. He was ordained for the Diocese of Dubuque, Iowa, but by permission of the Bishop, was transferred to this Diocese four years ago. He was first stationed at Cameron's Bottoms, in Cambria county, but afterwards was sent to Elizabeth, this county. One year ago he was compelled to relinquish his charge owing to failing health and remained in the Mercy Hospital until he died. Deceased was a laborious student and an exemplary Christian.

It is said that a meeting in favor of the new constitution will be held in this city next week.

SECOND AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

The Rights of the Connellsville Railroad Company—Preliminary Injunction Dissolved.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judges Sterrett and Collier presiding, an opinion was rendered on the motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction granted at the instance of the Connellsville Railroad Company, to restrain the city from proceeding with the improvement of Second avenue, on the ground that the improvement interfered with the Company's road bed, by the removal of slopes and embankments, and endangering the lives of passengers on the trains. The main point in this case was, whether the railroad company had a right to occupy any part of Second avenue, under its charter. The Commissioners for the improvement of the avenue averred that the Company had, at various points, encroached upon the avenue, and this was not denied, the company claiming that under the act of April, 1843, in the location and construction of its road, it had full power and authority to occupy exclusively, the whole or any part of any street or public highway between Turtle Creek and its depot in the city of Pittsburgh.

The Court say: If this be so, the case of the defendant, complained of, are unlawful, and should be restrained; but if the company does not possess the power claimed, or if its right to occupy portions of the public thoroughfare, as claimed, be doubtful, the injunction should not be continued. If the power claimed is not given, *expressly or by necessary implication*, it cannot be exercised.

The eleventh section of the act incorporating the company provides that the said road shall be so constructed by the company "*as not to obstruct the free use and passage over any public roads that may cross or enter the same, being laid out or hereafter to be laid out.*" It also required the erection of good and sufficient bridges and causeways at crossings of public highways. The act of April 18, 1843, revived and extended the provisions of the former act.

In the seventh section of the revived act the company is relieved from the necessity, imposed by the original act, of coming from Turtle creek to Pittsburgh, "*by the course of the Monongahela river,*" and are authorized to select another route between the points named. It is claimed that this removes the limitations on its powers imposed by the eleventh section of the original act, and clothes the company with full power to locate and construct its road, longitudinally, on the part or whole of public roadway on the route it may adopt between the points named.

We are of the opinion that a fair construction of the act does not so enlarge the powers of the company. The object of the seventh section was doubtless to relieve the company from the necessity that would otherwise have existed of coming from Turtle Creek to Pittsburgh "*by the course of the Monongahela river,*" as required by the original act, and to enable it to reach Pittsburgh by way of the East Liberty Valley, if it should thought best to do so. The route by the Monongahela river was selected, and the company did not avail it itself of the provisions of the seventh section of the act. Although the company was employed to select its route, it was prohibited by the original act from obstructing the free use and passage of any public thoroughfare.

It will be observed that the two acts authorized the location and construction of the road *to* but not *into* the city of Pittsburgh. By the act of March 23rd, 1855, the company is authorized to extend and construct the road into the city to its depot ground in the Second ward. The court could see nothing in this to relieve the company from the restriction imposed by the 11th section of the original act of incorporation; and it is mainly on this portion of the road, lying within the city limits, that the interference with Second avenue exists.

Several other points were made and pressed by defendant's counsel in the argument, but at the preliminary stage of the case it is not necessary to consider them. The view which we have taken of the corporate powers of the company, lead us to the conclusion that it has no right to encroach by its embankments and retaining slopes on Second avenue.

It is to be hoped that, with a mutual spirit of accommodation, the existing difficulty may yet be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. Both are virtually important public highways, and a little concession on both sides, perhaps, is all that is wanted to bring about a satisfactory compromise. Second avenue at full width and easy grade, is an indispensable outlet, on the South Side of the city. It is the only route by which a large and rapidly increasing portion of the population can conveniently reached, and for a considerable portion of the way there is not room between the river and the high bluff to construct any other outlet.

And now, November 8, 1873, this case came to be heard on the motion of the defendant to dissolve the preliminary injunction heretofore granted, and was argued by counsel, and on consideration thereof It is ordered and decreed that the preliminary injunction be dissolved.

AN INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.

The West Penn Railroad Against the City of Allegheny.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Saturday, filed a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, asking for an injunction to restrain the city of Allegheny from demolishing a portion of its freight depots located a short distance east of Cedar avenue. By the opening of Church avenue, from Cedar to Madison, a strip will be taken off the depot, ninety-two feet long by from six to nine feet wide. In addition to taking the ground, the viewers propose to assess $2,000 benefits upon the Railroad Company. To this the company decidedly objects, for instead of its being an advantage to it the company says it will vastly damage its business and will limit the only means of access to the depot. Seven years ago, when the depot was constructed, the business there amounted to about $9,000 a